



FINAL REPORT

ON THE

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

DISTRICT OF RAJSHAHI,

1912-1922.

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FINAL REPORT

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DISTRICT OF RAJSHAHI.

CHAPTER I.

The District.

1. This report deals with the settlement operations in Rajshahi District and in a narrow strip along the river Ganges in the adjacent districts of Pabna, Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda.

Rajshahi District in Rajshahi Division is situated on the north bank of the river Ganges about 140 miles directly north of Calcutta. Its area is 2,583 square miles. It has the district of Malda on the west, Dinajpur on the north and on the east Bogra and Pabna. The southern boundary is the river Ganges which separates Rajshahi from Murshidabad and Nadia.

In the river strip the following areas have come under survey and settlement :—

				Sq. miles.
Pabna	...	...	...	70
Nadia	...	...	...	281
Murshidabad	...	...	...	305
Malda	...	...	...	401

2. If we consider the level and nature of the soil the area falls into four distinct tracts, the Barind on the west and north, a strip of high land on the south along the banks of the Ganges, the low partly water-logged area in the centre and east and the diara strip between the high banks of the Ganges.

The Barind is a tract consisting of comparatively high land which covers part of the neighbouring districts of Malda, Dinajpur and Bogra and extends into the west and north of Rajshahi. In Rennell's map surveyed between 1769 and 1771 it is described as "uneven jungly country." Simson in his "Letters on Sport in Eastern Bengal" describes the country as it was in 1850. "Beyond the cultivation was the Burrin; this consisted of dry and almost useless soil so high above the valley that the people sometimes called it the Burrin hills. Here were large tracts of tree jungle, with palms, bamboos and all the common Bengal trees, at the foot of these trees shrubby thorny jungle afforded the best of cover for all game. The Burrin was so unlimited, so hard to beat, so difficult to shoot in and considered so unsatisfactory that sportsmen seldom looked it up; nevertheless it was here that most of the game found breeding shelter—deer, hogs, tigers and leopards." The jungle has now all been cleared except a few small patches of scrub which afford cover to nothing larger than an occasional hare or partridge. The undulating country is fully cultivated and the slopes are terraced into rice fields. This is a backward and neglected part of the district. The population is below the district average; roads are few. The scenery is very different from the rest of the district. In other parts the huts of a village are buried in dense thickets of bamboos, and groves of mango and other fruit trees. Here the villages appear naked and mean. There is no shade, and an absence of green vegetation. By the month of February the red soil of the fields is baked hard,

country boats in the rains. The Atrai and the Baraloi are open to small boats all the year round.

The district is not well provided with roads. There are 9 miles of metalled road from Rampur Boalia to Naohata and 30 miles to Nator. There are a few miles of metalled road from Lalpur to Gopalpur Railway Station, from Naogaon to Santahar Railway Station and from Sarda to the Nator road. The first few miles of the road from Rampur Boalia to Godagari have recently been metalled. There are also a few metalled roads in and round Rampur Boalia and Nator towns.

Unmetalled roads radiate from the headquarters town to Godagari, Gobindapur, Tanor, Mahadebpur through Naohata and Manda, Bagmara and Lalpur *via* Sarda.* Another series of unmetalled roads branch off from the Rampur-Boalia Nator Road. Naogaon has a good unmetalled road to Manda with a branch to Mahadebpur, another to Badalgachhi and a third across from Akkelpur Railway Station through Badalgachhi to Mahadebpur. The west of Manda and Neamatpur are very badly off for roads. Nator subdivision is much cut up by streams so that road traffic has to be interrupted by ferries. A road goes from Nator to Singra. If the revenue survey maps are correct it used to exist beyond that as far as Bogra, but over a stretch of 5 miles between Singra and Chaugaon there is no sign of an embankment. There is 10 feet of water in the rains. The police-stations of Lalpur, Walia and Baraigram are joined by a road, and Baraigram and Bagatipara are joined to Nator by fair roads. *Rani Bhawani's Jangal* is an embanked road with the remains of masonry bridges which runs from a point 2 miles north-east of Chaugaon in Singra *Thana* straight eastwards into Pabna and Bogra. This large embankment was built by *Rani Bhawani*. It does not connect any places of importance.

Bernell's map of 1770 shows almost all these roads. At first sight it would appear that the district is not much better off now in the matter of communications than it was in 1770. In 1801 the Collector of Rajshahi was asked to give an account of the roads within his jurisdiction and to suggest what should be done to improve communication by road and river. The Collector (Mr. Gardiner) reports that communication is carried on almost entirely by water except from January to May. The roads frequented during the dry season scarce deserved the name, being for the most part merely foot-paths made by the people walking and driving their cattle from village to village. The Collector states that there were formerly high roads in the district, but they have all fallen into decay so much so as hardly to be traced. The roads, he mentions, are Nator to Nawabganj, Boalia to Rangpur—probably through Naohata and Bhabaniganj—from the banks of the Padma towards Malda or Dinajpur (probably the road from Godagari through Nawabganj northward), the road now known as *Rani Bhawani's Jangal* and a road from Nator to Malanchi which had been made in 1795 during Mr. Grant's Magistracy. He recommends the construction of roads from Naohata to Jahangirpur (*i.e.*, the road now existing through Manda and Mahadebpur), Godagari to Daluabari near Manda (now existing *via* Tanor), Nator to Sibganj (in Bogra), Nator to Naokila *via* Sherpur (Bogra). All these places were of that time within the jurisdiction of the Collector of Rajshahi. He suggested that these roads should be gradually made by convict labour, otherwise they would cost Rs. 200 per mile. He advocates the construction of bridges on the roads to Malanchi and Boalia and of a bridge over the Narad at Nator then the district headquarters. He suggests deepening the Narad near Dharail in order to keep communication between the Narad and the Baral open all the year for big boats. There used to be a communication between the Padma and the Narad immediately under the Company's factory at Rampur Boalia which had been stopped up for some reason, of which he is not aware, and he suggests that it would be a great benefit to the trade of Nator if it were opened again.

7. The area of the district excluding rivers large and small is 2,543 square miles. Of this 1,935 square miles or 76 per cent. is cultivated. Of the balance exactly half is culturable and half unculturable. The area classed unculturable however contains 52,217 acres of marsh and sand which may become culturable.

The figures for police-stations and subdivisions are as follows :—

Name of subdivision.	Name of Police station.	Area, excluding rivers.	PERCENTAGE		
			Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.
Nator	Nator	98,001	77	11	12
Do.	Bagatipara	33,641	77	15	8
Do.	Singra	127,323	81	7	12
Do.	Nandigram	65,087	86	7	7
Do.	Barnigram	72,994	88	18	14
Do.	Gurudaspur	48,073	77	12	11
Do.	Lalpur	46,774	63	22	15
Do.	Walia	26,719	71	20	9
Naogaon	Naogaon	63,774	83	6	11
Do.	Badalgachhi	45,049	83	8	9
Do.	Nandanali	32,275	82	8	10
Do.	Panchupur	50,230	86	5	9
Do.	Raninagar	53,965	87	4	9
Do.	Manda	92,106	77	10	13
Do.	Niamatpur	95,297	75	13	12
Do.	Mahadebpur	108,123	81	8	11
Sadar	Godagari	104,250	69	20	11
Do.	Tanor	71,949	72	17	11
Do.	Mohanpur	39,698	72	15	13
Do.	Boalia	1,811	37	12	51
Do.	Paba	52,346	60	14	26
Do.	Naohatta	35,767	69	16	15
Do.	Bagnara	89,413	78	11	11
Do.	Puthia	46,774	71	15	14
Do.	Durgapur	41,104	72	11	17
Do.	Charghat	61,924	76	15	9
Do.	Rajapur	18,133	62	12	26

Of the culturable area about a 100 square miles is waste not brought under cultivation ; a similar area is under bamboos and thatching grass and the remaining third is current fallow and miscellaneous.

Of the unculturable area 77 square miles is occupied by homesteads, 97 square miles by tanks, 81 square miles by marsh and sand, 38 square miles by roads ; the remaining area of 10 square miles is of miscellaneous kinds.

8. In 1801 the Collector reported to Government " the present Collector was appointed on the 13th of July 1795 and the cultivation of the district has certainly been greatly improved and extended since that period. The degree of improvement since the first year of the Decennial Settlement may be recorded at two *lakhs* of rupees. The proportion which the uncultivated land now bears to the cultivated is one-third to two-thirds."

After the Revenue Survey (1848—56) the cultivated area was reported to be 1,522·7 square miles out of 3,002·3 square miles, *i.e.*, about 50 per cent. The Revenue Survey figures for cultivated land cannot be exact because only in special cases was there a field by field survey of the interior of a village. The estimate of cultivated area must have been made more or less by guess. The district then included Handial *Thana* now in Pabna and excluded Mahadebpur and Badalgachhi police-stations, but these changes should not seriously affect the proportion. The cultivated area seems to have been underestimated by the Revenue Surveyor. That the cultivated area has increased from 50 per cent. to 76 per cent. of the whole, *i.e.*, by 50 per cent. since 1850 can hardly be believed, when we know that the population has been nearly stationary during the last 40 years. The *Rakhabandi* papers filed by landlords, where available, usually shew a large increase in cultivation since the permanent settlement. No exact figures can be deduced because the landlord's returns are probably inexact, and we do not know what area the local *bigha* represented at that time. For the Dubalhati estate we get the following figures :—

Total area in 1791, excluding unculturable *bil* 44,813 *bighas*.
 " 1804 " " 53,059

In these 13 years 8,246 *bighas* had been reclaimed.

The present cultivated area is 36,594 acres or about 109,782 standard *bighas*. This is an exceptional case of an estate containing a large *bil* area.

The bigha in which the landlord made his returns possibly represented about half an acre.

We know that there has been large extension of cultivation in the west of the district by reclamation of jungle and to some extent in the interior owing to the silting up of *bils*. The Collector's estimate of 66 per cent. cultivation in 1801 is incompatible with the Revenue Survey estimate of 50 per cent. in 1850. If the figures were reversed they would be credible. Extension of cultivation has been mainly in Godlagari *Thana* and Naogaon subdivision comprising about 1,000 square miles, where population increased about 50 per cent. in the forty years before 1911. In the rest of the district where the population in the same period decreased from 639 to 554 per square mile, it is not probable there was any great extension of cultivation in that time. For twenty years after the permanent settlement the condition of the district was too unsettled civilly and economically, and the raiyats too heavily oppressed for great extension of cultivation. I would put the proportion of cultivated land in 1800 as 50 per cent. and in 1850 as 60 per cent. of the total area.

CHAPTER II.

Agriculture.

9. From an agricultural point of view the soil of the district falls into three divisions---the red soil of the Barind, the light loam of those parts of the alluvial plain which have or have nearly risen above normal flood level, and the soil of those tracts which are covered in the rains by deep water.

The red clay of the Barind contains an excess of iron and lime but is deficient in siliceous matter as it gets no deposits of sand from flood water. When dry this soil becomes as hard as a brick and in wet weather becomes slippery rather than soft. Winter rice is practically the only crop grown in this tract.

The higher alluvion occurs along the river banks. The rivers have raised the level of the soil. In the north of the district this soil is known as *pali* and is very valuable. It produces those crops which are most profitable to the cultivator--ganja, jute, sugarcane, potatoes, turmeric, etc., as well as autumn rice, and usually grows both an autumn and a spring crop. The higher land along the bank of the Ganges is not so fertile but also produces a variety of autumn and spring crops. The soil of the marshes forms the third division. The soil is ordinarily black loam, very fertile, most suitable for paddy and, where not too low, for jute. The soil of the *bils* of some depth contains black clay enriched by vegetable matter.

The following table gives the meteorological statistics of the district :—

MONTH.		TEMPERATURE.					Humidity mean.
		Mean.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Mean range.		
					Daily.	Monthly.	
January	...	63	75	51	24	28	83
February	...	66	79	53	26	36	77
March	...	77	89	64	25	35	71
April	...	85	96	73	23	30	76
May	...	85	94	75	19	21	82
June	...	85	92	77	15	18	88
July	...	84	89	78	11	12	89
August	...	83	88	78	10	11	90
September	...	83	88	77	11	12	89
October	...	81	88	73	15	22	83
November	...	72	82	62	20	27	82
December	...	65	76	53	23	29	82
Whole year	...	77	86	68	19	20	83

The hot season commences early in March when the mean maximum temperature is 89°. April is the hottest month of the year with an average maximum temperature of 96°, but the rains in May bring the temperature down a couple of degrees. From June to October, the average maximum ranges from 88° to 92°. October and latter half of September are the most trying season of the year. The south-westerly breeze begins to fail, the waters begin to recede, the rivers begin to shrink into their beds and the damp fields lie roasting beneath the scorching sun. It is not till November that a pleasant coldness is felt. January is the coldest month of the year when the average minimum temperature is 51°.

The annual rainfall averages 57 inches, of which 6·2 fall in May, 10·1 in June, 11·7 in July, 10·4 in August and 1·04 in September. The following table gives the monthly rainfall in Rampur Boalia :—

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
0·4	0·8	1·1	1·8	5·6	10·0	10·8	10·4	10·0	4·1	0·4	0·1

Yearly average in inches 55·6.

The variation from year to year is considerable ; for instance, in 1861, it was 90 inches, in 1905 and 1914 it was 73 inches, in 1907 it was 35 inches, and in 1908, 1909, and 1910 it was 37 inches. November to April is the dry season, the average fall for these six months being only 0·7 inch. May and October which usher in and witness the cessation of the monsoon have each about 5 inches, while the months from June to September have 10 to 11 inches each.

The distribution of the rainfall is of the utmost importance to the cultivator. If the Spring rain is too heavy, the seeds either rot or are washed away and if it is too late, they can not be sown in time to allow the young plants to grow high enough to overtop the flood when it comes. When the rivers overflow their banks they dominate the situation. But in places which the flood cannot reach, for instance, in the Barind, the harvest depends almost entirely upon the rainfall. The deficient rainfall in 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910 and the consequent failure of the *aman* crop caused severe local scarcity in the Barind, especially in 1908-09 when test works had to be opened and agricultural loans distributed.

The rainfall of the famine year of 1873 was distributed as follows :—

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
0·40	0·16	1·29	2·83	0·76	7·34	7·89	12·43	4·60	0·23	0·21	0·55

The absence of rain in May resulted in a bad autumn crop and the short rainfall in September and October caused the winter rice crop in the Barind to fail. An ideal season furnishes some rain in the cold weather for the spring crops and to enable ploughing to begin ; early rain in May, no excess in the wet months to drown the rice in *bils* ; and moderate rain in October to fill the ears of the winter rice.

10. Rajshahi is subject to floods caused by the annual rising of the Ganges, but these floods, instead of being a source of mischief, are of great value in fertilizing the soil. Occasionally floods have occurred on such a serious scale as to affect materially the general harvest of the district. One took place in 1838, a second in 1865, a third in 1871 and a fourth in 1918. The flood in 1865 was mainly caused by the excessive rainfall within the district. The heavy rainfall in 1871 caused an extensive inundation in this district as in the other districts on the banks by the Ganges. The waters were out on this occasion from the end of August to the second week of October and the whole country was flooded. The damage to crops was comparatively small, but cattle suffered much from want of fodder and the people had to leave their homes and take shelter on high places.

About 1,200 square miles, *i.e.*, nearly one-half of the district was affected by the 1918 flood, the height of which varied from 2 to 4 feet above any

previously known in the locality. The Collector of Rajshahi has given the following account of this flood :—

“ The excessive rainfall in this district coincided with a similarly abnormal fall in the neighbouring districts of Dinajpur and Bogra, whose waters drain into the north of Rajshahi. During August, six of the rainfall stations in Dinajpur recorded a fall of over 35 inches against a normal figure of 12·15, while in Bogra, the rainfall was 26·33 inches as compared with an average of 11·12. The effect of the August rainfall on the region already saturated with rain was to cause a wide inundation not violently sudden, but steadily extending in a few days over the face of the whole country side. On the west the waters pushed their way to beyond the fringe the *bils* which run north and south dividing the higher Barind tract from the basin of the Atrai. Eastward they penetrated into the borders of Nandigram where the Barind again rises from the wide depression of Singra. Part of the flood water flowed south through the channels and swamps of Bagmara into the Baranoi to rejoin the Atrai lower down ; most of it found its way by the main stream of Atrai and the other waterways crossed by the Railway line into the numerous river channels of Nator subdivision and was carried off through Chalan *Bil* and Pabna to the Brahmaputra. The course of the waters in this direction was not rapid for not only was there a pressure from the north, but the rivers on the south-east were already swollen with local rains. Nator town had a rain-fall of 24·60 inches in August against a normal of 11·35, and of this, 13·21 inches fell in two days, 21th and 25th. Excessive rain fell in Pabna also. * * * *

Lastly, the Brahmaputra and the Ganges were in high flood at this time. The flood water of the Padma coming in through the Baral and its channels was added to the Atrai waters and the high level of the Brahmaputra retarded the flow through this district and the district of Pabna.

The effect of the Railway embankments in preventing the quick drainage has also to be considered. The main line of the Eastern Bengal Railway which runs north and south through the district cuts across the line of drainage which is from west to east, and the recently opened line from Ishurdi to Serajganj crosses the waterways through which the excess waters of the district ultimately pass. The number of the spans on the bridges of the Eastern Bengal Railway has been reduced since the broad gauge line was constructed. Between Atrai (mile 160) and Santahar (mile 173), the total existing waterway is reported to be 440 feet as compared with 967 when the line was first made.

The water began to rise above the ordinary flood level on the 24th August and reached its highest point on the 30th at Naogaon and on the 1st of September at Nator. It decreased slightly at Naogaon on the 31st August and continued to fall till the 28th September when it reached the normal flood level.

The fall was continuous, except for a small rise on the 15th of September. The duration of the flood was 25 days. After the middle of September, the waters disappeared more quickly for there was very little rain during the rest of this month and in October.

The loss of life was exceedingly small. Two aged persons and three children were killed by the fall of mud-walls and three children were drowned. The Collector reports that more than 70,000 houses collapsed or were badly damaged and the cattle suffered severely. They were left standing in water for days, and suffered from lack of fodder, neglect and exposure.”

The harvesting of autumn rice and the cutting of jute were in progress when the flood was out. It was estimated by the Collector that about 4 to 8 annas of these two crops were damaged. The *aman* crop was very badly damaged. No crop was obtained from over 200 square miles of paddy lands. This damage was not due to the flood alone. Much of the crop was recovering from its immersion when the almost entire absence of rain in October

and November gave it a considerable set-back when it did not entirely ruin it. But more than half the loss was directly due to the long immersion in the flood water.

Both deficient rain fall and flood have caused famine and scarcity in Rajshahi. In 1873, as pointed out above, the rain fall was strikingly deficient especially in September and October, the most critical months for the rice crops. Out of the normal fall of 18 inches in September and October in Nator, only 6 inches fell in 1873 while in the sadar subdivision only 3 inches fell compared with a normal fall of 16 inches. An extensive failure of the rice crops was the inevitable consequence and the Barind was the most severely affected area—the outturn of *aman* rice there being estimated at 3 annas only while elsewhere it was 6 to 7 annas. The famine of 1874 is the most severely felt famine within the memory of the present generation. The famine of 1770, which is said to have resulted in the death of one-third of the population of Bengal was due in the first place to want of rain in September and October 1769. To make matters worse there was no rain up to May 1770, so that the autumn rice was not sown in time and failed in Rajshahi. The distress was intensified owing to want of communications. The rains of 1770, however, were favourable and continued to September and October; when a good winter harvest was assured prices began to fall.

The physical aspect of the district is such that the whole of it cannot be subject to famine from the same cause. The Barind depends upon local rainfall for its crops while the rest of the district is subject to inundation for about 4 or 5 months in the year. A full crop all over the district requires good and well-distributed rainfall and a moderate inundation.

11. The gross cropped area in the district is 1,457,294 acres and the net cropped area 1,238,595, 218,719 acres bearing two or more crops. The area covered by gardens and orchards is 33,620. Thus the net area under cultivation is 1,204,895 acres i.e., 73 per cent. of the total area of the district and 74 per cent. of the land area, the total area of the district being 1,653,413 acres, the area covered by rivers, khals, etc., 25,419 and the total land area 1,627,994.

The different crops grown in the district and the distribution of the two most important of them, *viz.* rice and jute in subdivisions and *thanas* are given in the following two tables. Rice is the preponderant crop in the district covering 83·4 per cent. of the net area under cultivation, and the only other important crop is jute which covers 11 per cent.

Crops grown in the District.

Name of crop.				Area under crop.	Percentage of the net area under cultivation	Outturn per acre in maunds
<i>Cereals and pulses.</i>						
Rice	{ Aman	...	...	823,162	68·3	18
	{ Aus	...	...	168,206	14·0	13
	{ Boro	...	...	13,044	1·1	14
Wheat	...	...	...	18,604	1·5	5
Barley	...	...	...	4,371	0·4	10
Lathyrus Sativus (Khesari)	...	...	...	65,458	5·4	6
Ervum lens (Masuri)	...	...	...	34,977	2·9	6
Mung	...	...	...	5,822	·5	3
Gram	...	...	...	17,025	1·4	10
Other food-grains	...	...	...	17,311	1·4	8
Total	...	...	...	1,167,980	96·9	...
<i>Oil seeds.</i>						
Linseed	...	...	...	14,485	1·2	21
Til	...	...	...	14,228	1·2	4½
Mustard	...	...	...	53,037	4·4	3
Others	...	...	...	2,290	·2	3
Total	...	...	...	84,040	7·	...

Name of crop.	Area under crop.	Percentage of the net area under cultivation.	Outturn per acre in maunds.
<i>Fibres.</i>			
Hemp ...	821	0·1	...
Jute ...	136,979	11·4	10
Mesta ...	21	...	...
Total ...	137,821	11·4	...
Condiments and spices ...	13,809	1·1	...
Sugarcane ...	7,931	·7	61
Tobacco ...	4,021	·3	8
Ganja ...	865	·1	8½
Betel (pan) ...	965	·1	...
Fodder crops ...	64	...	...
Potato ...	4,513	·4	80
Others ...	1,032	·1	...
Mulberry ...	345	...	...
Non-food crops ...	288	...	...
Total ...	1,423,674	118·2	...

Distribution of rice and jute by subdivisions and thanas.

Serial No.	Thana and subdivision.	Net area under cultivation.	PERCENTAGE COVERED BY—			
			Rice.			
			Aman.	Aus.	Boro.	Jute.
1	Nator ...	72,532	72	12	1	13
2	Bagatipara ...	25,229	28	50	...	12
3	Lalpur ...	28,153	30	52	...	4
4	Walia ...	18,577	38	46	...	4
5	Baraigram ...	48,292	58	21	...	11
6	Gurudaspur ...	36,125	53	18	1	26
7	Singra ...	102,722	93	1	...	3
8	Nandigram ...	55,450	97	1	...	...
	Nator subdivision ...	387,080	70	16	...	9
1	Panchupur ...	42,762	86	1	...	12
2	Raninagar ...	46,681	88	2	...	9
3	Naogaon ...	50,466	54	6	2	37
4	Nandanali ...	29,209	50	4	1	41
5	Badalgachhi ...	36,769	57	13	...	23
6	Mahadebpur ...	86,487	84	2	1	11
7	Manda ...	69,608	72	4	4	30
8	Neamatpur ...	70,900	93	1	2	11
	Naogaon subdivision ...	432,882	76	4	1	18
1	Godagari ...	71,923	81	5	...	...
2	Tanor ...	51,881	93	2	1	...
3	Mohanpur ...	27,023	66	13	5	7
4	Boalia ...	363	47	9	...	6
5	Paba ...	29,189	27	45	...	5
6	Noahatta ...	23,219	57	22	...	5
7	Bagmara ...	66,818	57	18	6	15
8	Puthia ...	31,952	49	33	...	8
9	Durgapur ...	28,430	56	23	...	11
10	Charghat ...	44,165	17	64	...	8
11	Rajapur ...	9,970	12	54	...	8
	Sadar subdivision ...	384,933	58	23	1	6
	The District ..	1,204,895	683	14	1	11

It will be seen from the tables given above that *aus* or autumn rice is more important than *aman* or winter rice in Bagatipara, Lalpur, Walia, Charghat, Rajapur and Paba which fringe the Ganges in the southern part of the district, and that it plays an important part in Noahatta, Durgapur, Puthia and Baraigram also which lie just to the north of the thanas referred to above. Winter rice practically covers the whole of the rice cropped areas in the Naogaon subdivision and in thanas Godagari and Tanore in the sadar subdivision which are in the Barind. *Boro* or summer rice is chiefly grown in the *bils* in thanas Bagmara, Mohanpur and Manda and is unimportant. Jute covers 11 per cent. of the net area under cultivation, and is a more important crop in Naogaon subdivision than elsewhere. Godagari and Tanore in the sadar subdivision are the only thanas which grow no jute.

12. *Aman* or winter rice is locally subdivided into two distinct kinds known as *chhotan* and the *baran*. The *chhotan aman* is the more valuable. It is grown in the Barind. It is shown in the first instance on well-ploughed high land in *Baisak* and *Jaista* i.e., in May and June. The seeds, which are soaked in water for about 12 hours and kept till they germinate, are thickly sown. The plants are transplanted between July and August when they are about a foot in height and harvested in November and December. These seedlings are transplanted during the rains on lands which must be covered with water. The *baran* or long-stemmed *aman* is sown broadcast in the low-lying lands as soon as there is sufficient rain. At the harvest, only about a foot and a half of the stalk is cut with the ear and the remainder when dry is burnt upon the field. The land is then ploughed two or three times and left till the middle of March when the clods are broken and two or more ploughings and harrowings are made. The sowing takes place in April, and after the seeds germinate, a ladder is dragged over the field. This plant rises with the rising of the water and the stem sometimes attains a height of 20 feet. The principal danger to which this rice is exposed is too high or rather too sudden a rise of water.

Aus or autumn rice is sown broadcast at the time of the spring showers, and is reaped from July to September. This kind of rice is grown on comparatively high lands on which the depth of water does not exceed 2 feet at the beginning of the rains; the plants reach a height of 3 to 4 feet only and the stalk does not grow fast enough to keep pace with the rising of the flood. Fields suitable for autumn rice generally grow some kind of pulse, or mustard in the cold weather; as soon as those crops are reaped, the lands are ploughed and harrowed with all speed to prepare them for *aus*.

The commonest varieties of *aus* are *shatit* which ripens in sixty days, *morishoti* and *kachhapanju*.

The local coarse variety *morishoti* gives the best yield.

Boro paddy is transplanted from a seed bed and grown on the edges of *bils* and suitable low-lying *chars*. The seed is sown in February, transplanted in March, and the crop harvested at the end of May.

In *bils* the fields are ploughed; on the *chars* the seedlings are simply planted in the soft mud, and no ploughing, harrowing or weeding is required.

Aus and *boro* are rarely sold, except for local consumption. *Aman* rice is the chief article of the export trade of this district. Godagari is the most important outlet for the grain of the Barind. The grain is carried both by rail and by river. The rice grown on the north-western portion of the district, i.e., in *thana* Neamatpur and the northern part of *Thana* Manda is carried by carts to Railway stations on the Katihar-Godagari line, while that on the southern portion of *Thana* Manda and the whole of *Thana* Panchupur is taken by boat to Atrai and Raninagar stations on the northern section of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The rice grown on the extreme north of the district, i.e., in *Thana* Mahadebpur, is carried to Nitpur, which is a very important rice-mart in the district of Dinajpur, and thence to the nearest Railway Stations. Mahadebpur, Shibganj, Manda (Kalikapur), Prosadpur, Nandanali, Panchupur and Atrai are important rice-marts in the Naogaon subdivision. The surplus rice of Naogaon *Thana* is exported through Santahar Railway station on the Eastern Bengal Railway. Besides Godagari, there are three other important rice-marts in the *sadar* subdivision, viz., Baia, Kadirganj and Dankurahat. The rice accumulated at these marts is taken by

carts to Rampur Boalia and thence exported by steamer. There are three other important rice-marts in the *sadar* subdivision Charghat, Kalidaskhali and Arani. The Charghat and the Kalidaskhali grain is exported by steamer, and that of Arani finds its way to Malanchi and Abdulpur Railway stations by cart.

13. In 1872 the area under jute was only 14,333 acres. Owing to a fall in the price in 1872, the cultivation diminished in the following year and, in 1873, the area was only 6,000 acres. According to the settlement statistics the area under jute is 136,979 acres. From the information gathered by the Collector in 1914-15, the area was considered to be 121,500 acres. During the war the area was said to have fallen as low as 86,000 acres. With the cessation of the war, the price has gone up again, and the area under jute will rapidly increase.

Jute, like rice, is an accommodating crop. It is grown on high lands suitable for *aus* where it depends upon rain alone for moisture, on *Diara* lands which always retain much moisture and on low lands where it stands in three or four feet of water. It is ordinarily sown at the end of April or beginning of May, but the sowing time varies with the level of the land. On low land, the seed is scattered as early as the latter half of February to admit of the plants attaining sufficient growth before the rising of the waters. On high lands, it is not put in before the middle of April. The preparation of the land for this crop begins as soon as sufficient rain falls in February-March. About 6 to 8 ploughings are required. The land is first ploughed thrice and allowed to rest for a time when the cultivator may manure it with cowdung to a small extent. It is ploughed three or four times again in April and May, and when the surface has been rendered as smooth as possible, the seeds are sown broadcast. When the seedlings are about half a foot high, a harrow is passed over the fields to break the surface. Weeding is a troublesome but essential operation. The first weeding does not take place till the plants are about a foot high. When seed forms, which takes place generally about 5 months after sowing, the crop is ready for the sickle. The plants are cut in August or September. They are cut about two inches from the ground, the tops are lopped off at the point where they branch and the sticks are tied up in bundles. They are then steeped in the nearest water for about a fortnight till the stalks become sufficiently decomposed to admit of the extraction of the fibre from them. The fibre is then extracted and well washed. It is dried in the sun for two or three days and made up into bundles.

An acre of jute land yields about ten maunds of fibre. Jute is collected for the market by itinerant traders called *pharias* who take advances from dealers called *beparis* and travel from village to village, buying small quantities which they make over to the *beparis*, who usually have warehouses in convenient country markets. These *beparis* sell either to the big European agencies which have recently been started in important country marts or export to Calcutta by rail, steamer or country boat. Before the jute is exported to Calcutta, it is sorted according to quality, baled and marked.

The best jute is soft, fine and strong with a glistening colour and free from particles of bark or wood; the inferior qualities have a coarse reddish fibre. The fineness and the glossiness affect the price; the length does not.

The sale of jute commences in July, and in normal years the greater part of the crop is sold before October, though the sale continues throughout the whole of the dry season.

The chief jute marts in the district are Mahadebpur, Shibganj, Kalikapur, Prosadpur, Atrai, Raninagar, Madhinagar and Naogaon in the Naogaon subdivision, Gurudaspur, Pangasia, Jonail, Nator, Changdhubal and Malanchi in the Nator subdivision and Rajshahi, Arani, Charghat, Taherpur, Naohatta and Godagari in the sadar subdivision. Jute grown in *Thana Singra* is brought to Atrai by boat. The Gurudaspur and the Baraigram jute is taken by boat to the Railway station on the Sara-Serajganj line. Besides the marts referred to above, there are *Arhats* in different centres situated invariably on the banks of rivers where a brisk sale goes on between July and October. The owners of these *Arhats* leave them deserted for the rest of the year when they go to Calcutta to sell their merchandise.

According to Mr. Sen (*vide* Agricultural Report of the Dacca district by Mr. A. C. Sen, Calcutta, 1885, page 50), a maund of jute could originally be bought for 8 annas; in 1885 it was Re. 1-8 a maund and in 1868 about Rs. 2-4. Thirty years later it was only Rs. 3-8 per maund, but then ensued a period of rising markets which reached their height in 1906 when the average price was Rs. 8-12 per maund according to the official returns. The slump in the price of jute during the war is fresh in the memory of every one. With the liberation of the shipping and the opening of foreign markets the price for a time rose higher than it ever was.

14. Of the other crops grown in the district, Khesari (*Lathyrus Sativus*), Masuri (*Eruvum lens*) and oil seeds are of importance. *Khesari* is the most common pulse used in this district by the rich and poor alike.

Of the oil seeds, mustard is the most important. Mustard is subdivided into two varieties—rape and mustard—locally called *rai* and *sarisa*.

These are cold weather crops grown more or less in all the *thanas* of the district, but specially in the south and round Naogaon.

These crops are sown at the end of October or beginning of November on *pali* lands, which are ploughed in August and September after the *bhadoi* crop is cut. They mature in three months and are reaped from February to March. A little rain in November and January generally ensures a bumper crop.

They are grown mainly for local consumption.

Of the condiments and spices, turmeric and onions deserve notice. The latter is a very profitable crop yielding about 100 maunds (wet) per acre and selling from annas 8 to Re. 1 per maund. *Taherpur Hat*, *Ekdala Hat* and *Mohanganj Hat* within *Thana* Bagmara in the *sadar* subdivision are the biggest markets for onions. Traders from different parts of this district, as well as from neighbouring districts, flock to these markets in April, and carry on an extensive trade till December.

Thanas Lalpur and Charghat are specially noted for turmeric, which is exported to Calcutta on a considerable scale through Gopalpur, Abdulpur and Malanchi Railway stations. Lalpur and Arani *Hats* are the two biggest marts for turmeric in the district. This also is a winter crop sown in November and December and harvested in March, April and May. The wet roots taken out of the earth are boiled and dried before sale.

Wheat and gram cover 18,604 and 17,025 acres, respectively, *i.e.*, about 3 per cent. of the nett area under cultivation.

Gram is mainly grown on the riparian tract along the Ganges, covered by *thanas* Paba, Naohatta, Charghat, Rajapur, Walia and Lalpur, but we find it, though on a small scale, in other *thanas*. Wheat and barley are grown in the same tract.

Charghat is the principal wheat producing *thana* in this district having 6,560 acres under this crop, and Puthia, second in the list, has only 2,667 acres.

Barley occupies a very insignificant area.

Mung is mainly grown on the Gangetic *chars* and chiefly in the *sadar* subdivision. It is a very poor yielder, and is the most costly of all the cereals. It is grown as a catch crop on high land. The seed is sown broadcast after being steeped in water for a night and rensed in the morning. The seeds are kept mixed with tamarind seeds which are said to keep insects at a distance. The crop is harvested in March. The outturn is barely adequate for local consumption and is supplemented by the crop grown on the *chars* on the other side of the river in the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad. In 1917 and 1918 a maund of *mung* sold for Rs. 8 while Rs. 5 was the normal price before.

The cultivation of potato has been recently introduced in this district. The knowledge that it is a paying crop is gradually spreading amongst the cultivators. At present only 4,513 acres in the whole district or 4 per cent. of the net area under cultivation are under this crop. This area is almost all in the Naogaon subdivision, Badalgachi having 1,200 acres, Mahadebpur 909 and Naogaon 903. Manda and Godagari have smaller areas. The soil of the northern part of the district apparently suits this crop. It has been found, however, by experiments made in the Rajshahi agricultural station that the

sadat subdivision also is suited to this crop. From $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, $303\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of potatoes were obtained without irrigation, and with an application of 150 maunds of cowdung per acre. This works out at $86\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre, which is poor in comparison with 200 maunds per acre at Burdwan. Three varieties of potato are ordinarily grown—the Italian, the Darjeeling and the Nainital, but the first two varieties are considered superior to the Nainital variety, because they are of a waxy substance and cook well in *ghee*. They are appreciated by the people for this reason. The ordinary raiyat likes to use small sets for seeds on account of cheapness. In experiments made in the Rajshahi experimental farm this has been found to be a mistake.

The cultivation of *ganja* (*Cannabis Sativa* or *Indica*) is a speciality of this district. It is confined to the subdivision of Naogaon and is carried on in a tract of 76 square miles in Naogaon, Mahadebpur and Badalgachi police-stations. There are 322 villages within the tract, but the area suitable for *ganja* is 9,094 acres only.

The *ganja mehal*, as it is called, supplies not only the needs of the whole of Bengal and Assam, but also those of Bihar and Orissa and of a part of the United Provinces also. Some *ganja* is also exported to the Feudatory States of Orissa and Cooch Behar, and a small quantity is shipped to London, whence it is passed on to the West Indies.

The area under *ganja* cultivation in the year of survey was 865 acres distributed as follows :—

Name of police-station.				Area in acre under <i>ganja</i> cultivation.	
Naogaon	618
Mahadebpur	198
Badalgachi	49
Total				...	865

The area cultivated varies from year to year. The average area under cultivation for the seven years from 1909 to 1915 was 970 acres with a normal outturn of 8,000 maunds. Government has fixed the maximum area at 1,026 acres, but this limit is subject to revision. The area to be brought under *ganja* each year is fixed by the Collector, who is the *ex-officio* Superintendent of the *ganja mehal*, with the sanction of the Commissioner of Excise subject to the limit mentioned above. Only licensed cultivators may grow this plant, and the license is issued for one working season only. There are about 3,000 cultivators.

The figures for 1909 to 1915 show an average outturn of $8\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre.

For an account of the cultivation and manufacture of *ganja*, Mr. O'Malley's Gazetteer of Rajshahi should be referred to.

In 1853-54, the first year for which returns are available, the quantity exported from Rajshahi was 19,000 maunds, and in 1858-59, it was 22,000 maunds. In 1871-72, it came down to 12,000 maunds. The present outturn is about 8,000 maunds.

The price obtained by the cultivators recently varied from forty to three hundred rupees per maund. The wholesale trade was then in the hands of brokers.

The *ganja* cultivators have now formed themselves into a Co-operative Society. All cultivators must sell their *ganja* to the Society, and the Society pays a fixed price in the first place and a further bonus to members when the year's accounts are closed.

There are 361,406 bamboo clumps in the district—the number in 10 acres being 3 against 4 of Faridpur and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of Bakarganj. The bamboo is indispensable to the cultivator for house-building and is useful for raising small sums of money when no crops are available for sale. An average clump contains about 80 bamboos in this district as in Faridpur and about 8 ordinary bamboos are sold here per rupee. The bamboo grown in this district is used almost entirely for local consumption. Many are used to construct fences of bamboo matting on a frame of bamboos called *bandals* which are erected to train the river in the cold weather and keep certain channels open

for navigation. The cultivators have a saying that nothing grows within a hundred yards of a bamboo clump.

Bamboo clumps are well distributed in the three subdivisions of the district with a little preponderance in the sadar subdivision.

Hemp covers a small area in the sadar and the Naogaon subdivisions. The fibre is much finer in quality and much stronger than jute. It is used mainly by fishermen in preparing fishing-nets.

The area under thatching grass is 33,021 acres, *i.e.*, about 2 per cent. of the total land area of the district. It is grown chiefly in the sadar and the Nator subdivisions. It grows well on high lands and yields about 15 *kahans* per acre—one *kahan* consists of 1,280 small bundles and sells for Rs 10. It has been a profitable crop during the war when corrugated iron was not available. A good crop of thatching grass may be produced on inferior soil. It is often much more profitable for a landlord to let this grass grow and auction it as it stands than to let the land to raiyats for cultivation.

The only crop grown in this district purely for fodder is *gonia*, resembling maize. There are only 64 acres in the whole district. This fact is worthy of notice when it is remembered that there are 1,307,402 cattle in the district.

15. The following statement shows the twice cropped area in each police-station :—

SUBDIVISION.	POLICE-STATION.	AREA UNDER—			Net cropped area.	Proportion or net cropped area twice cropped.
		Autumn crop.	Spring or rabi.	Winter.		
NATOR	Nator ...	21,723	17,434	52,153	75,128	22
	Bagatipara ...	17,970	11,553	7,301	25,998	42
	Lalpur ...	18,096	13,825	8,381	29,416	37
	Walia ...	12,083	11,024	7,068	19,032	59
	Baraigram ...	19,893	16,952	28,003	50,021	29
	Gurudaspur ...	17,108	12,514	19,323	37,060	32
	Singra ...	6,066	10,909	95,412	103,607	8
	Nandigram ...	1,200	1,039	53,793	55,767	1
	Total ...	114,139	95,250	271,437	396,029	21
NAOGAON	Panchupur ...	6,322	1,954	36,924	43,302	4
	Raninagar ...	5,786	1,971	41,232	47,046	4
	Naogaon ...	24,925	10,579	27,490	53,049	19
	Nandanali ...	14,953	3,986	14,476	30,744	9
	Badalgachhi ...	13,767	9,817	22,214	37,341	23
	Mahadebpur ...	11,716	11,296	73,076	87,761	9
	Manda ...	25,580	13,186	50,721	71,040	26
	Neamatpur ...	2,848	3,239	65,949	71,640	1
	Total ...	105,897	56,028	32,082	441,923	12
SADAR	Godagari ...	4,719	11,023	58,287	72,450	2
	Tanor ...	1,716	2,582	47,976	51,948	1
	Mohanpur ...	7,224	6,774	17,891	28,476	12
	Boalia ...	361	157	185	671	5
	Paba ...	17,069	15,291	9,107	31,482	32
	Naohatta ...	8,052	5,277	14,567	24,556	14
	Baguara ...	25,072	20,281	38,197	69,616	20
	Puthia ...	14,462	13,926	15,837	33,394	32
	Durgapur ...	11,070	8,332	15,724	29,629	19
	Charghat ...	35,545	31,368	8,235	47,012	60
	Rajapur ...	7,511	7,485	1,157	11,329	43
	Total ...	132,801	122,496	227,163	409,563	20
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THIS DISTRICT.	352,837	273,774	830,682	1,238,515	18

The highest lands (the Barind) and the lowest lands produce one crop only. This accounts for the very small twice-cropped area in Nandigram, Mahadebpur, Neamatpur, Godagari and Tanor, which are purely Barind, and in Singra, Panchupur, Raninagar and Nandanali which are purely *bil thanas*. The alluvial area and the high and well-drained strips of land which are found along the banks of all the rivers of the district contain most of the twice-cropped area. Here the two crops are autumn-rice and a *rabi* or spring crop.

A crop of jute followed by winter rice is possible in lands on the edges of the *bils* where the water is not too deep for transplanted rice.

16. The two tables given below show that 33,620 acres (or 2·7 per cent.

Fruit trees.

of the net cropped area of the district) are under orchards and gardens containing 1,979,604 fruit-bearing trees and 361,406 bamboo clumps. Orchards and gardens are well distributed all over the district, except in the Barind and in the marshy thanas Raninagar, Panchupur and Singra. Rajapur is better off in this respect than any other *thana*, having about 12 per cent. of the net cropped area under orchards and gardens and Paba and Naohatta are next. The numbers of the more important fruit-bearing trees in every ten acres are as given below :—

Fruits-bearing trees.	Number in 10 acres of the net land area of the district.			
Cocoanut	43
Areca nut	31
Date palm	33
Mango	478
Palmyra	48
Jack fruit	189
Plantain groves	185

The mango trees are well distributed in all the three subdivisions with a little preponderance in the sadar subdivision, but the number of jack fruits trees here is about twice as large as in each of the other two subdivisions. The *Bagha* mangoes are much appreciated and are sold in Calcutta as "Nator-mangoes." Early in May, mango traders from Calcutta, Faridpur, Dacca and Mymensingh flock to this part of the district, and take away the best mangoes by rail and boat. The traders visit this locality once before in April in order to make a survey of the mango-trees and purchase them. The life of a mango-tree is about 50 years. A young tree of a good variety fetches an annual income of about Rs. 10 while an ordinary one fetches not less than Re. 1. Old trees are cut and converted into timber which also is of considerable value. It is, therefore, clear that the mango tree plays an important part in the agricultural economy of the district.

The life of a jack fruit tree is about 40 years, and it also produces valuable timber.

There are very few cocoanut and betel-nut trees in the district compared with Faridpur and Bakarganj. In and near Puthia in the sadar subdivision they are comparatively numerous. There are very few in Naogaon subdivision the total number being only 6,468. Nator subdivision is better off in betel-nut trees than the sadar subdivision, while Naogaon again has very few. These trees do not play any important part in the agricultural economy of the district as they do in Bakarganj and Faridpur.

There are no regular gardens of date-palms in this district as in Jessore, Khulna and Nadia. The trees grow on the *ails* of paddy fields and on the edges of roads. Naogaon subdivision is poor in these trees, sadar having about four times and Nator about three times as many. These trees thrive best on high lands and their growth entails no labour or cost. When young the tree is not eaten by cattle. The life of a tree is about 20 years, and it is tapped when it is five or six years old. The tree is tapped at intervals of three days from December to March, and yields on the average about 5 seers of juice per day and 10 seers of *gur* during the whole season. The *gur* used to be sold at Rs. 4 per maund, but the present price is very much higher. The owner of the trees does not ordinarily do the tapping and manufacturing, but gives them out for rent to the *gur* manufacturers who come to this district in December from Dacca and Faridpur. Four such trees are ordinarily let out at a rupee for one season.

Palm-trees are found in great numbers in the Barind where in the absence of other trees they dominate the scenery of the country. The Santals and the up-country people, who have settled in the Barind, tap these

trees and make toddy from the juice. The wood of this tree is hard and fibrous and is used for beams and rafters. The fruit is eaten, but is of no value.

There are no good varieties of plantains in this district, but these trees are well distributed in all the subdivisions.

The orchards and gardens in the district are distributed as follows in the different *thanas* and subdivisions :—

Thana or subdivision.			Area under garden and orchards.	Percentage net cropped area.
1.	Nator	...	2,596	3.5
2.	Bagutipara	...	769	3.0
3.	Talpur	...	1,263	4.3
4.	Walia	...	454	2.4
5.	Baraigram	...	1,729*	3.5
6.	Gurudaspur	...	956	2.6
5.	Singra	...	885	0.9
8.	Nandigram	...	317	0.6
Nator subdivision			8,949.	2.4
1.	Panchupur	...	540	1.2
2.	Raninagar	...	366	0.8
3.	Naogaon	...	2,583	4.9
4.	Nandanali	...	1,535	5.0
5.	Badalgachhi	...	572	1.5
6.	Mahadebpur	...	1,274	1.5
7.	Manda	...	1,432	2.1
8.	Neamatpur	...	740	1.3
Naogaon subdivision			9,042	2.0
1.	Godagari	...	526	0.7
2.	Tanor	...	67	0.1
3.	Mohanpur	...	1,453	5.1
4.	Boalia	...	308	5.9
5.	Pala	...	2,293	7.3
6.	Naohatta	...	1,337	5.4
7.	Bagmara	...	2,798	4.0
8.	Puthia	...	1,442	4.3
9.	Durgapur	...	1,198	4.0
10.	Charghat	...	2,847	6.1
11.	Rajapur	...	1,360	12.0
Sadar subdivision			15,629	3.9
The District			33,620	2.7

The fruit-bearing trees and the bamboo clumps in the district are distributed in the different subdivisions as follows :—

	Nator sub-division.	Naogaon sub-division.	Sadar sub-division.
Cocoanut	19,368	6,468	43,941
Arecanut	24,524	9,146	16,628
Date palm	135,693	46,557	196,213
Mango	220,929	226,158	330,139
Palmyra	18,762	37,056	22,873
Jack fruit	68,015	89,618	149,429
Plantain groves	93,698	107,291	117,098
Bamboo clumps	102,444	107,345	151,617

17. There has been a considerable change in the nature of the crops grown in this district since the revenue survey. The cultivation of indigo which was once the most important non-food crops of the district has been

abandoned. Messrs. Watson & Co. were the chief indigo planters, and there were many indigo factories in the district, almost all of which are now crumbling ruins. Often the inevitable *Casuarina* trees alone mark the site of a well-kept factory. As late as 1896, there were 8,000 acres under indigo; the area under this crop at present is nil. Indigo was chiefly grown on the *chars* along the Ganges.

About the year 1911, the area under Mulberry was estimated to be 3,000 acres. The area at the time of survey, i.e., 1914-15 was only 345 acres confined to *Thana* Charghat about Mirganj and *Thana* Bagmara. The area has slightly increased since. There was reported to be about 700 acres in 1916. In the heyday of the silk industry, this was a very profitable crop. Mulberry fields were assessed by the *zamindars* at abnormally high rates of rent. The cultivation was costly as the lands on which the shrubs are planted had to be raised 3 or 4 feet above the level of the surrounding fields. The mulberry is propagated from cuttings 5 or 6 inches long, which in course of 5 or 6 months become sufficiently rooted in the ground to admit of the leaves being used. The fields do not require any irrigation. If the weather is favourable with a seasonable supply of rain, five or six crops of leaves may be obtained every year; never fewer than four unless there is unusual drought. If mulberry plants are originally planted on a good piece of land, well tended and well weeded, they last 10 or 15 years. It is necessary only to supply fresh earth annually after the first two or three years. Mulberry cultivation was introduced in this district during the early part of the eighteenth century when the East India Company established a factory at Rajshahi. In 1832, the Company had two factories—one at Rajshahi and the other at Surdah. In 1835, the Company gave up private trade and the factories passed into the hands of Messrs. Watson & Co. In 1871, the total outturn of raw silk from European and Indian filatures in Rajshahi was about 5,000 maunds, valued at £ 372,000. The loss of this industry by the district has been made good by the development of jute cultivation.

During the revenue survey jute was only beginning to be introduced. There were only 14,333 acres in 1872, while the area at present is 136,979 acres.

The cultivation of *pan* (betel) is said to have been introduced in this district since the revenue survey. Some of the mulberry fields have been converted into *pan* plantations. The area under this crop is only 1,000 acres. This is a very costly but profitable crop. The lands on which this crop is grown have to be raised 3 or 4 feet high, well manured with rotten oil cake, enclosed by fencing made of reeds and lightly roofed. The roots of old creepers are planted on ridges of earth in April or May and daily watered till the monsoon breaks. The leaves are plucked six months after, but those of two or three year-old plants are preferred. A betel plantation lasts for five to ten years. The Rajshahi betel is exported to neighbouring districts, chiefly to Dinajpur, Rangpur and Bogra.

Sugarcane used to be grown on a larger scale in *thanas* Puthia and Charghat and Nator, but had to be abandoned to a great extent owing to the damage by wild pigs, to which it became subject when the unhealthiness of the country drove many inhabitants from their native villages, and populous and flourishing villages lapsed into jungle.

The cuttings are planted in February and March, and the crop is cut after 11 months. The land requires 8 or 10 ploughings and many harrowings, and should be well-manured. When the canes are about three or four feet high, eight or ten of them are tied together in order to prevent them from being broken by storms. The chief variety is the *Khari* sugarcane which is called *Lachia* also in some parts of the district. There are two other local varieties called *Dhali* and *Kajli*. The average yield of these local varieties per acre is about 61 maunds.

18. The agricultural implements in common use in the district consist of (1) a plough (*nangal*), (2) a clod-breaker (*mai*), (3) an ox-yoke (*jonyal*), (4) a spade (*kodali*), (5) a weeding hook (*nirhani*), (6) a sickle (*kachi*), (7) a winnowing fan (*kula*) and an implement for irrigation locally called *jant*. These implements, together with a pair of bullocks or buffaloes, are necessary for the cultivation of what is technically called the cultivation of a plough,

i.e. about 16 bighas of lands or 5½ acres. The value of these simple implements, together with the plough cattle, may be estimated at about Rs. 50.

The amount of hired labour employed in this district is smaller than that in Bakanganj, Faridpur or Dacca. It is only in the Barind and the Nator *bils* that the services of the up-country coolies are utilized for the purpose of reaping paddy.

In 1870, the wages of coolies or ordinary day-labourers were returned by the Collector at 2 annas only, and those of agricultural labourers at 2½ annas. Prior to the famine of 1866, the wages of both these classes of labourers are said to have only one-half of those mentioned above. The wages of labourers now-a-days are not less than five annas; they work from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M. only, and demand one pice each for a meal. During the sowing and the reaping seasons, higher wages of 6 to 8 annas are demanded and a meal in addition.

Chemical manures or bone-meal are seldom used. The straw of the long stemmed paddy is burnt in the fields, and cowdung, ashes and house-sweepings are freely used. Fields on which plaintain trees are grown are top dressed with earth from the bottom of a tank. Straw is ploughed in before onions and radishes are sown. Oil cake is used only for *ganja*, *pan* and sugarcane cultivation, but very sparingly owing to its dearness. A considerable area of the district has its fertility renewed every year by rich deposits of silt, and so the soil is less dependent upon artificial appliances.

The indigenous cattle are undersized, but they are hardy and do not require much fodder. Bullocks and buffaloes are ordinarily used for agriculture, but cows also are sometimes yoked to the plough. The settlement figures for cattle ploughs and carts and the figures collected at the recent cattle census are as follows:—

	LIVESTOCK.										
	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	Male buffaloes.	Female buffaloes.	Buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Ploughs.
According to settlement	84,630	246,457	307,768	266,637	64,349	5,044	2,304	15,428	200,325	6,249	203,780
According to recent census.	38,116	281,908	268,960	184,718	49,137	2,862	9,087	14,277	139,515	4,833	175,692
											Carts.
											40,841
											35,176

There is a remarkable difference, and I think there is no doubt that the settlement figures are the more correct. According to the settlement figures there are 503,336 plough cattle in which I include bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes. This gives a pair of cattle for 4·8 acres of ploughed land. The number of ploughs is 203,780, being one for 5·9 acres of ploughed land.

19 The total produce of the district calculated from the figures in section 11 may be valued as follows:—

	Maunds.	Price per maund.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.
Rice ...	17,186,000	3	5,15,58,000
Wheat and Barley ...	97,000	5	4,85,000
Pulses ...	927,000	5	46,35,000
Oil seeds ...	260,000	8	20,80,000
Jute ..	1,370,000	8	1,09,60,000
Ganja ...	8,000	80	6,40,000
Sugarcane ...	...	...	18,00,000
Vegetables spices and miscellaneous ...	...	...	18,00,000
Fruit trees ...	...	...	20,00,000
Bamboos and thatching grass ...	...	...	36,00,000
Total	...	...	7,95,58,000

which gives Rs. 53 per head on the total population of one and a half million, Rs. 73 per head of the cultivating population excluding labourers and an

average of Rs. 64 per acre of cultivated land. I have not taken the present high prices of produce fully into account as they may be transitory.

The main exports of the district can be deduced from the above table. The population requires ten maunds of paddy per head for its sustenance. This leaves an exportable balance of two million maunds. Practically the whole of the jute and the whole of the *ganja* are exported. A certain amount of fruit is exported. The value of the main exports may be estimated as follows :—

			Maunds.	Rs.
Rice	...	...	2,000,000	60,00,000
Jute	....	...	1,370,000	1,09,60,000
Ganja	...	...	8,000	6,40,000
Fruit	...	...	..	5,00,000
Total			...	1,81,00,000

CHAPTER III.

PART 1.

Population.

20. The population of the district counted on the night of 18th March 1921 was 1,489,675 being 573 per square mile. The population is nearly stationary; the rate of increase since 1872 is one per thousand per annum.

The following figures show the density in different *thanas* and the variation during the decennial periods 1891—1901, 1901—11 and 1911—21.

Thana.	DENSITY.		VARIATION.		
	In 1911.	In 1921.	1891—1901.	1901—11.	1911—21.
Boalia ...	808	704	- 3·87	+ 3·49	- 12·87
Tanor ...	522	525	+ 1·77	+ 4·37	+ ·67
Godagari ...	324	358	+ 1·28	+ 17·06	+ 10·49
Puthia ...	626	571	- 3·57	- 6·46	- 8·78
Charghat ...	709	622	- 5·82	- 6·26	- 12·27
Bagmara ...	909	889	+ 3·95	+ 4·38	- 2·20
Naogaon ...	814	889	+ 14·23	+ 10·52	+ 9·21
Manda ...	460	486	+ 10·81	+ 7·66	- 5·65
Panchupur ...	606	596	+ 8·67	+ 4·22	- 1·65
Mahadebpur ...	556	599	+ 14·10	+ 12·90	+ 5·83
Nator ...	563	514	- 9·84	- 12·53	- 5·15
Singra ...	399	409	+ 1·61	+ 0·48	+ 2·50
Baraigram ...	532	463	- 6·77	- 7·80	- 12·96
Lalpur ...	538	491	- 1·28	- 8·12	- 8·83

This table discloses a remarkable variation in density in different *thanas* from 358 in Godagari to 889 per square mile in Bagmara and Naogaon, and also shows that in the south and east of the district population is decreasing to an alarming extent while in the north and west it is increasing.

The following figures show the variation in certain *thanas* between 1872 and 1921 :—

	POPULATION IN—		Variation per cent
	1872.	1921.	
Godagari ...	34,683	59,771	+ 72
Puthia ...	143,087	79,332	- 44
Charghat and Lalpur	206,786	102,927	- 50
Manda ...	92,328	144,392	+ 56
Nator ...	139,652	107,458	- 23
Baraigram ...	127,941	89,678	- 29
Boalia ...	110,307	99,926	- 9
Tanor ...	91,032	92,948	+ 2
Bagmara ...	128,687	125,397	- 2

Singra contained a different area in 1872 and the present *thanas* of Naogaon, Mahadebpur and Panchupur are not identifiable in the census figures of 1872.

21. These figures show the extraordinary difference in the progress of population between the west and the south-east. The decadent area consists of Nator subdivision, Charghat and Puthia *thanas*.

In an attempt to account for the variations in density and the unequal progress in different parts of the district certain facts are indisputable.

It is an accepted theory that population tends to increase to the limit of the means of subsistence unless prevented by the operation of certain checks. In the west and north the population has not yet reached the limit, in the centre the limit has been reached and in the south and east a serious check to the growth of population has come into operation. As we have no census figures before 1872 we do not know when the retrograde movement started. It is clear, however, that in Nator subdivision and in Charghat and Puthia *thanas* a serious check to population is operating at least since 1872. It might be due to a decrease in the means of subsistence, *e.g.* the decline in the silk industry or to the diminishing fertility of the land, two causes which have no doubt helped. These causes have operated equally in Boalia, Tanor and Bagmara. Jute has supplied a substitute for mulberry cultivation so there must be some other cause at work.

There is no doubt that the bad climate of Nator subdivision and Puthia and Charghat *thanas* is the reason for the decadence of these areas, and we must assume that there has been a serious change for the worse in the climate operating during the last forty years at least.

The only healthy part of Nator subdivision is the north of Singra *thana* and that *thana* is the only one whose population has not decreased to an alarming extent. The change for the worse that has taken place in the drainage of the area probably accounts for the change in the climate and the deterioration in public health. The Atrai from the north, the Narad and the Baral from the Ganges used to be active streams. Now the Narad has dried up entirely, and the Baral and the Atrai systems are dying. The Eastern Bengal Railway embankment has been built across the line of drainage. The impaired drainage possibly accounts for the prevalence of malaria in these areas. The evil is cumulative. Owing to depopulation land, especially homestead, goes out of use and is quickly covered with jungle. Tanks and unrestrained vegetation breed mosquitoes and cause further disease and depopulation.

The climate of the northern and western parts of the district is much better than that of the south and east. On the whole the healthiest area is Naogaon subdivision. The influence of climate therefore is very clearly shown in the growth of population.

22. The people of Rajshahi live on the direct produce of the soil. Population tends to increase first to the numbers necessary to exploit the soil and beyond that to the numbers which the soil can support. The Barind area was lately covered with jungle, and has now been almost entirely reclaimed. The demand for cultivators and low rent account for the increase of population in Godagari, Manda and Mahadebpur. The purely Barind area however is unpleasant to live in the hot weather and furnishes only one crop. Many cultivators live in distant villages and visit their fields only at seed time and harvest. The population is therefore less than it might otherwise be.

The population required for complete exploitation of the soil differs greatly in different parts of the district. Broadly speaking, the Barind and the deep *bil* areas are one crop area. Winter rice in the former case transplanted and in the latter case sown broadcast is the only crop. This crop occupies the husband man at seed time till the crop is in the ground and at harvest ; with occasional hired help one man can cultivate a large area.

The land does not require a large permanent population. There are other areas where there are more varied harvests of crops requiring more intensive cultivation. As illustrations take Niamatpur and Raninagar, and compare them with Naogaon. Niamatpur police-station in Manda *thana* is

purely Barind and Raninagar police-station, part of Panchpur, is almost entirely *bil*. In Niamatpur out of a net cropped area of 59,856 acres, 54,908 acres grow winter rice. The twice cropped area is only 361 acres. In Raninagar out of a net cropped area of 47,046 acres 41,231 grows winter rice. The twice cropped area is about 2,000 acres. The *bil* area has an advantage over the Barind because the higher lands on the edges of the *bils* are suitable for jute. Raninagar has 4,253 acres under jute while Niamatpur has less than 500.

Other parts of the district are more favoured. In Naogaon *thana*, including Badalgachhi and Nandanali police-stations, the net cropped area is 121,000 acres, but of this over 21,000 is twice cropped. There are 62,000 acres under winter rice, 39,000 acres under jute, 9,000 acres under mustard, 7,000 acres under wheat, barley and pulses, 5,000 acres growing fruit and vegetables, 2,000 acres growing potatoes and a similar area growing tobacco. *Ganja*, summer rice, sugarcane and spices each have an area of about 1,000 acres.

The variety of crops provides work at all times of the year for a large resident population. Extension of the twice cropped area and extension of the cultivation of jute or other valuable crops will require and provide for additional population.

The population of Rajshahi does not lose by emigration. A cultivator does not turn to another occupation. He is not attracted by high wages to towns and industrial centres ; so long as the land will support him he stays at home and shares the paternal holding. The cultivating population therefore increases far beyond the numbers necessary to cultivate the soil and the limit is the number of people the produce of the soil will support. In the whole district there is one male agricultural worker for $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of cultivated land. Considered from the point of view of economic production of food-stuffs, there is too big a population. A considerably smaller number of workers could produce the same results. The cultivated area in Singra *thana* is about 160,000 acres, and the population being 120,000 the male agricultural workers who form 24 per cent. of the population number about 29,000. In Bagmara *thana* estimating in the same way, there are 31,000 agricultural workers with only 70,000 acres to cultivate.

In Bagmara, 14,000 acres are twice cropped against 9,000 in Singra and there is more jute ; hence more work per acre is required in that area. At harvest time there is a flow of labour into Singra *thana* from places inside and outside the district, *e.g.*, from Lalpur and the southern *thanas* where the winter rice crop is not a heavy one and from Murshidabad and Nadia. Even with all these mitigating factors the conclusion is irresistible that from an economic point of view either Singra is under-populated or Bagmara is over-populated or both.

If we assume that one man with his family can cultivate five acres of land—and I do not think the assumption untrue—then we find that from the point of view of economic production Singra is slightly under-populated and Bagmara enormously over-populated. The cultivated area of the district being 1,238,515 acres, 247,703 adult workers are sufficient to cultivate it. This number of male workers means, taking the present proportions, a population of only 1,032,100 instead of 1,489,675. This speculation leads us to the result that from the point of view of economic agricultural production with existing methods the district is over-populated to the extent of 30 per cent. and serves to illustrate the theories of Malthus that population tends to increase to the limit of the means of subsistence. The subdivision of holdings tends to reach a state where each cultivator has a holding whose produce just enables him and his family to live. This limit has been reached in some parts of India. The dangers of a condition where the cultivator eats all he grows and has no reserve to provide against the failure of a crop are evident.

23. The Census tables shew that 81 per cent. of the people are directly dependent on agriculture as rent-receivers, rent-collectors, cultivators and agricultural labourers. If we add nondescript labourers and the number engaged in industries like rice-pounding and oil-pressing and in trade in agricultural produce, we get 90 per cent. of the population.

The figures are as follows :—

Percentage of population dependent directly—

On agriculture	...	...	...	...	81
On fishing	...	...	...	...	1
Industry and trade concerned with Agricultural products	...	...	...	...	4
Other industries	...	...	...	...	3.5
Other trades	...	...	...	...	.5
Transport	...	...	...	...	1
Public services and professions	...	...	...	...	2
Domestic service	...	...	...	...	.5
Labourers (insufficiently described)	...	...	...	...	5
Beggars, etc.	...	...	...	...	1.5

The insufficiently described labourers are certainly largely agricultural labourers. Transport is mainly transport of agricultural produce. It would be difficult to imagine a more purely agricultural tract.

The industry and trade of the district are the minimum required to supply the needs of the people engaged in agriculture and to handle the produce.

The figures of agricultural occupations are as follows :—

			WORKERS.		Dependents.	Total.
			Male.	Female.		
Rent-receivers	...	...	3,946	1,828	10,639	16,404
Cultivators	...	...	323,160	17,183	140,307	1,080,650
Rent-collectors	...	...	3,317	...	4,366	7,683
Labourers	...	...	27,747	2,121	30,412	60,280

Three hundred and fifty thousand male workers are available for the actual work of cultivation. It is true that 50,000 of the cultivators have non-agricultural occupations as well, but of non-agriculturists 14,369 have agricultural occupations and many of those whom the census report classifies as insufficiently described labourers, 27,905 in number, are also available for agriculture. These additions and subtractions from the number of agricultural workers may be taken to cancel one another and the number of male agricultural workers may be accepted as 350,000, being 46 per cent. of the male and 24 per cent. of the total population.

There are 1,238,515 acres of culturable land in the district. Each worker therefore has to cultivate $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 17 per cent. of which bears two crops. One would think the supply of labour sufficient for the purpose, but nevertheless at harvest time there is a considerable influx of labourers from across the Padma and from the west. There is no immigration when there is demand for labour for weeding the autumn rice and the jute crops and for retting jute. When the winter rice is ready for harvest the cultivator is in a hurry to reap it and has the wherewithal to pay for extra labour.

24. The caste distribution in the district is as follows :—Muhammadans 77 per cent., Hindus 21 per cent. and Animists 2 per cent.

The distribution varies in different *thanas*. Muhammadans are most numerous in Bagmara where they form 93 per cent. of the population. The largest proportion of Hindus is found in Godagari where the figures are : Hindus 33 per cent., Muhammadans 46 per cent. and Animists 21 per cent.

The Animists are Santals and *Mundas* from Santal Parganas and Chota Nagpur. They came to clear the jungle and have settled in the Barind. There are older settlements of such people who have rapidly been Hinduized and are now generally known as *Bunas*. They came to supply labour for indigo and silk factories when every factory had its settlement of *Bunas* (*Buna para*). They still remain though the factories have gone. They have a little cultivation and find work readily in the fields. The urban population is small. There are only two towns in the district—Rampur Boalia with a

population of 24,598 and Nator with 8,040. The urban population is not growing. In 1872 the population of these towns was 22,291 and 9,674, respectively.

25. An agricultural community is not entirely self-supporting. The people have to be supplied with things like cotton cloth, kerosine oil, umbrellas, cigarettes, lanterns which the district does not produce. Export is confined to agricultural produce, *pan* leaf, mangoes and hides. Apart from the ordinary cereals and pulses there is considerable trade in jute, turmeric and *gur*.

There is a jute press at Atrai, a factory where sugarcane presses are repaired at Lakhnhati near Malanchi and a rice mill near Rajshahi. These are all small enterprises. Besides them there are no industries beyond those required by a simple agricultural community. The blacksmith, carpenter, potter and oil presser supply local needs.

Indigo is no longer manufactured in the district. There are now no silk factories. A few silk weavers in Charghat still carry on on a small scale.

26. In the interior of the district the villagers live an easy and contented life. The villages are almost independent of the outside world. The cultivator goes twice a week to a market to bring salt, oil and vegetables, perhaps cloth. He never sees a stranger with ideas or manners different from his own. His ideas are purely domestic. He is hospitable and superstitious. He has no idea of any sort of public life. His amusements consist of religious festivals like the *Durga Puja* and *Muharram*, marriage and funeral feasts. Sometimes he visits a fair if one is held near by. Among the Muhammadans who form the great bulk of the people music and merry-making are forbidden. There is little demand for education. The cultivator does not see the use of it. Being conservative, he discourages it because education makes a man despise the plough. He wants to become a clerk and often becomes a tout and a source of trouble in the village.

Hindus and Muhammadans live in amity together. The Muhammadans bear traces of their Hindu origin. They take an interest even an active part in Hindu festivals and *pūjas*. Hindus send offerings to *dargas* and Muhammadans sacrifice goats to *Kali*. Names of Muhammadans are not always distinctively Muhammadan.

Of recent years the *Hedayati* sect have made a protest against the prevailing lack of orthodoxy. This sect pays great attention to correctness in ceremony and ritual. They have the reputation of being turbulent people inclined to strife and of being too much observant of the word and too little observant of the spirit of the Prophet's teaching.

There are headmen in each village known as *Paramaniks* or *Mandals* who wield considerable influence. They decide family disputes and represent the village before the landlord or public officers. They are intermediaries on occasions between the police and residents of the village. They are not always honest and often side with the *zamindar* for personal gain. They are usually leniently treated by the *zamindars* in exacting contributions or enhancement of rent.

PART 2.

The Economic Condition of the cultivating classes.

27. At the last Census cultivators and their dependents numbered 1,080,650. The gross produce of the soil I have valued at Rs. 7,95,58,000. A little of this is produced on land in the direct possession of rent-receivers and non-cultivators. Landlords in Rajshahi are few in number, and the big landlords have little land in their own possession. The value of the gross produce of the land is over Rs. 73 per head on the number of cultivators and their dependents. Major Jack estimated the domestic budget of a family in comfort in Faridpur to be about Rs. 50 per head. In order to make a comparison with Major Jack's figures we must first deduct from the gross produce of the district the amount paid to labourers and the cost of seed. There are 28,000 local labourers and some immigrants. We may allow thirty lakhs for this. Cost of seed may average Rs. 1-8 an acre, say about Rs. 18,10,000.

Making these deductions each member, of an agricultural family has Rs. 69 per head. Averages are deceptive where there are extremes at either end of the scale. In Rajshahi, however, the cultivating population is extraordinarily homogeneous.

28. The Rajshahi cultivator is a man of much leisure. In the first place natural conditions insure this. Out of 1,238,595 acres only 218,719 acres bear two crops. The one cropped area bears winter rice almost entirely. Whether this is transplanted or sown broadcast, work is confined to four or five months in the year. In the second place the average cultivator has not enough land to keep him fully employed even in the working season. For each agricultural worker, including labourers, there are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ploughed land in the district. A man could cultivate unaided except by his family at least five acres.

This fact is of great economic significance. I contrast the position of a man who cultivates ten *bighas* of land with that of a man who cultivates fifteen *bighas*. Assume that each has three persons dependent on him. The gross income of the man cultivating ten *bighas* is about Rs. 213. There are four persons in a Rajshahi family. We may assume that Rs. 45 per head is the sum required for their maintenance in comfort. Major Jack's figure, excluding rent and purchase of cattle and boat, is a little less, but prices have risen greatly, and this sum represents a lower standard of comfort than Major Jack's figure. Rupees 180 is required to maintain the cultivator and his family. We have to add for seed Rs. 5, depreciation on upkeep of cattle and agricultural implements Rs. 15, rent Rs. 13. There is therefore no surplus.

A man cultivating fifteen *bighas* has a gross income of Rs. 320. The expenditure necessary to keep himself and his family in comfort is also Rs. 180. Seed costs Rs. 8; maintenance of cattle and agricultural implements say Rs. 20 and his rent is about Rs. 20, so his total necessary expenditure is Rs. 228 and he has a clear surplus of Rs. 92 to spend on luxuries. It follows from these figures that a cultivator who has only ten *bighas* cannot afford to pay a higher rent than about Re. 1-5-0 a *bigha* without lowering his standard of comfort and that ten *bighas* is about the minimum holding at that rent with which a fair standard of comfort can be maintained. Average legal rent in Rajshahi is Re. 1-1 a *bigha* but four annas has to be added for *abwabs*.

29. It was decided in 1865 in the great rent case that rent in Bengal is "that portion of the gross produce calculated in money to which the zamindar is entitled according to the custom of the country." It will make the distinction between customary and economic rent clear if we attempt to ascertain the economic rent in a simple hypothetical case. I have assumed that fifteen *bighas* is an economic holding for a Rajshahi cultivator—in other words that it is the maximum he and his family can cultivate unaided. This and the other assumptions already made enable us to estimate the economic rent of uniform average land, i.e., land which produces gross produce worth Rs. 64 an acre. Economic rent is what remains after deducting from the gross produce the wages of labour and a sum to cover the profits, including interest and depreciation on all capital used in the cultivation of the land. We may be liberal and take as wages of the cultivator and his family the sum required to maintain them in comfort, i.e., Rs. 180. This sum, interest and profit on capital (Rs. 20) and cost of seed (Rs. 8) deducted from Rs. 320 leave Rs. 112 as the economic rent of fifteen *bighas*, i.e., about Rs. 7-8 a *bigha*.

This seems a large sum when the customary rent plus *abwab* is only Re. 1-5. It compares favourably, however, with the value of a half produce rent, which is the nearest we get to a pure competitive rent for agricultural land in the complicated Indian conditions. In the hypothetical case to which our figures relate the ownership of the soil as measured by the amount of rent appropriated by each is divided between the occupancy *raiyat* on the one hand, and on the other hand the landlords and the State, in the proportion of Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 1-5. If the land is in the proprietor's own possession and is not encumbered by any *raiyat* interest, then before effecting a settlement with a *raiyat* the proprietor will demand from him a sum of money which represents

the price of the proprietary interest which the *raiya*t will acquire. This is called *salami*. Economically considered, *salami* in a *raiya*t's settlement is the capitalized value of the difference between the economic rent and the customary rent. An annual payment of Rs. 6-3 capitalized at 12½ per cent. is about Rs. 50 which is quite a reasonable *salami* for a *bigha* of good land in a moderately convenient locality.

The return on agriculture is divisible into wages of labour, profits on capital and rent. A cultivator with ten *bighas* of land has a gross return of Rs. 218. We assumed that a man and his family cultivating 15 *bighas* are fully occupied and earn wages of Rs. 180. The cultivator of ten *bighas* is not fully occupied and he earns as wages ten-fifteenths of Rs. 180 or Rs. 120. Profits on capital which include return of the seed and interest and depreciation on the implements and stock are assumed to be Rs. 20. The balance is rent, Rs. 73. He pays Rs. 13 to the landlord and himself appropriates Rs. 60 of the economic rent of the land. Because he pays only as the customary rent only a small fraction of the economic rent of the land he can live in comfort with abundant leisure. The cultivators are tenant proprietors. Not only do they earn wages in cultivating the land, but also appropriate five-sixths of the rent or unearned surplus produce of the soil. In ancient times rents were naturally low because the demand was for cultivators and not for land. The low rates of rent were sanctioned by custom and their continuance has been of necessity protected by law. Practically a *raiya*t's rent can only vary with a change in the value of money; expressed in terms of the staple crops his rent is unalterable. Naturally the landlord is continually striving to get a larger and larger share of the rent or surplus produce of the land. He has many advantages in the struggle. The relation of landlord and tenant is not governed by pure freedom of contract. In *Rajshahi* landlords wield a sort of sovereign power dispensing justice and imposing taxes. The law endeavours to keep rent at the old customary level. Custom overrides the law and enables the landlord to impose many illegal exactions. In some ways custom with the sanction of the law operates to limit the *raiya*t's rights in his holding. By custom a *raiya*t in *Rajshahi* may not cut down trees on his holding. He cannot transfer his holding without his landlord's consent so that when he wishes to transfer he can get only about three-fourths of its price, the remaining one-fourth has to be paid to the landlord to obtain his consent to the transfer.

When a proprietor gets his land into his own possession free of occupancy rights, e.g., on failure of heirs or on purchase in execution of a decree, his property in the land is complete (subject to the liability of the land for Government revenue). He does one of two things—either sells the *raiya*t's right in the land subject to a customary rent for as large *salami* as he can get or else he lets the land on a half produce rent. The law does not forbid him to let the land at a money rent equal to the full competitive rent, but it is never done in *Rajshahi* with agricultural land nor elsewhere so far as I know.

30. Custom, however, sanctions a half produce rent and by taking a half produce rent the landlord usually gets more than the economic rent of the land. In the case of the fifteen *bighas* holding mentioned above the landlord would take produce worth Rs. 160, but would possibly bear the cost of seed and supply the capital. His net return would therefore be Rs. 132 which is twenty rupees or four rupees an acre more than the economic rent. The tenant would receive produce worth Rs. 160 in return for his labour instead of Rs. 180. These figures are of course hypothetical and prove nothing; each actual case would have to be examined on its merits.

When land is let on a produce rent it has been debated whether the cultivator is a *raiya*t or merely a labourer. The practical test adopted for the purpose of a record-of-rights is this: if he cultivates with his own plough and cattle he is a *raiya*t; if the landlord supplies plough and cattle he is a labourer. Economically it is clear that if he is paying a rent equal to the economic rent his *raiya*t's interest in the land is worth exactly nothing. He gets out of the land wages for his labour and a return for the capital if any which he supplies and nothing else. In the conditions of free movement of

labour which an economist assumes he would lose nothing by giving up the land and working for wages elsewhere. If his produce rent is more than the economic rent his interest in the land is worth less than nothing. Assuming the amount he pays is a fair competitive rent, it is possible to argue that the system of produce rents is economically beneficial. The tenant must cultivate at least fifteen *bighas* if he wants to earn sufficient to keep him in comfort. The land is cultivated economically by the necessary minimum number of hands; there is a larger surplus of grain because there is no surplus idle population to feed. The usual argument against the system is that the tenant does not take the trouble to cultivate the land properly because he does not appropriate the full result of his labour. On the other hand if he does not do a full day's work, automatically he will not get a full day's wages. The system of high produce rents however is not to be judged on economic grounds alone.

In Rajshahi 38,798 occupancy *raiyats* cultivate 38,929 acres and 4,846 non-occupancy *raiyats* cultivate 5,308 acres on half produce rents. The system has a small hold in the district. The average holding on produce rent is very small. The tenants are labourers and others either with no land or with very small holdings who need more land to keep them occupied.

PART 3.

Relations between landlord and tenant.

31. In the big estates of the district the landlord wields over his tenants a very complete authority; the submission or subservience of the tenants is the most remarkable feature of relations between landlord and tenant in this district.

The power of the landlord has a historical origin; till comparatively recent times the *zamindar* was the only representative in the mufassal of the central authority. The *zamindar* dispensed justice, was responsible for the peace, and was the agency by which the demands of the central Government, in the form of land revenue and *abwabs*, were passed on to the cultivator. A few quotations will describe the judicial and police powers of *zamindars* in the earlier years of the British administration.

In a letter from the Committee of Circuit to the Council at Fort William, dated at Cossimbazar, 15th August 1772, enclosing a plan for the administration of justice, we find the following remarks about *zamindari* courts :—

“Another great and capital defect” in the existing Civil and Criminal Courts “is the want of a substitute or subordinate jurisdiction for the distribution of justice in such parts of the province as lie out of their reach, which in effect confines their operations to a circle extending, but a very small distance beyond the bounds of the city of Murshidabad...”

This defect is not, however, left absolutely without a remedy—the *zamindars*, farmers, *sikdars* and other officers of the revenue, assuming that power for which no provision is made by the laws of the land, but which in whatever manner it is exercised is preferable to a total anarchy. It will, however, be obvious that the judicial authority, lodged in the hands of men who gain their livelihood by the profits on the collections of the revenue, must unavoidably be converted to sources of private emolument, and in effect the greatest oppressions of the inhabitants owe their origin to this necessary evil.”

The recognition of the defect was soon followed by measures to cure it.

In the Decennial Settlement Regulation *zamindars* and all landlords “are prohibited from taking cognizance of or interfering in matters or causes coming within the jurisdiction of the courts of Civil Judicature or the Magistrates, under pain of being liable to the payment of such fine to Government and damages to the party injured as the Court of Judicature in which they may be prosecuted for the act may deem it proper to impose and award.”

This provision is still in force. In the first *kabuliyat* executed by Raja Ram Krishna on 15th March 1791 for the Decennial Settlement of the Rajshahi estate one of the terms was that on no account should the *zamindar* interfere in civil or criminal matters.

In the 72nd paragraph of the Amended Code of Regulations relative to the Decennial Settlement approved by the Governor-General in Council on 23rd November 1791, the landlords are declared responsible for the peace of their districts as heretofore, but in the Regulations for the police of the Collectorship of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa passed on 7th December 1792, Government officers are given exclusive control of the police of the country, and landlords and farmers are directed to discharge their police establishments and forbidden to entertain any in future. To the present day some of the big *zamindars* in Rajshahi exercise powers which improved administration should have rendered obsolete.

In the big estates civil disputes among tenants, and criminal matters also, are as a rule first taken to the *zamindar* or his agent. In some estates the tenants are under orders to come to the *zamindar* before going to the police or the courts. In quarrels about possession the *zamindar* is in a good position to decide, and disposes expeditiously and satisfactorily of many petty disputes. Offenders are brought in by the estate peons and process fees are realized. Fines are inflicted which go into the estate accounts under the head "*baje jama*." Corporal punishment is inflicted—the *rekab dal* is well-known in parts of Rajshahi. There is sometimes a system of appeal from the *Naib* to the Manager and from him to the *zamindar* himself. Decisions are, as a rule, just and the exercise of judicial functions is taken seriously by the *zamindar* as a duty which his position involves.

The exercise of judicial functions has an important place in the *zamindar* system, and for that reason is jealously preserved. This exercise of authority keeps the power of the *zamindar* before the eyes of his tenants, and is a valuable aid to discipline within the estate; for this reason tenants are forbidden to go to the courts without first approaching the *zamindar*. The system has its advantages. It provides justice accessible, speedy and cheap, and is suited to the needs and satisfies the desires of a simple community. It has obvious dangers as a method of oppression both directly, when the interests of the landlord or his servants are involved, and indirectly because it confirms the tenant in his belief in the sovereignty of his landlord and puts a stamp of finality on manifold oppressions.

By nature the cultivator is submissive. He submits to the order of things that he has known all his life and which existed in his father's time. When the landlord announces that he requires a contribution from his tenants on the occasion of a daughter's marriage the *raiya* pays. Such exactions have been the custom from time immemorial. That the law makes such exactions illegal even if known to him makes no difference. He knows that the landlord is powerful and rich. He dreads the consequences of refusal and would never dream of becoming a martyr to the principles of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

A big landlord with a properly organized staff and unlimited means is obviously in a very strong possession in dealing with the tenants. There is evidence that the *raiya*s are becoming aware of the advantage of combination and that the landlord is aware of this danger. Combined opposition is however a last resort. *Raiya*s have no resources beyond their *raiya*ti interest in their holdings. They do not save money. Their holdings constitute their sole capital. A fight means that, win or lose, they encroach on their capital and may be ruined. Loss of land means permanent submersion. When the landlord wants to enhance his rents he takes measures to prevent combination. He influences certain influential tenants in the village by giving them preferential treatment or even directly by presents and bribes. It is their duty to see that there is no organized opposition and their task is usually easy enough. The *raiya* is inclined to pay and avoid trouble.

32. In those circumstances the ease with which a landlord can enhance rents is remarkable. The ordinary *raiya*s' conception of the law about enhancement of rents is very vague. He thinks that he is bound to submit to an enhancement of two annas in the rupee every fifteen years. If there has been no enhancement for a long time, he will submit to a larger enhancement. The most fruitful method of getting illegal enhancements in the district has been through change of the standard of measurement. There are

numerous instances. The case of the Brikutsa Estate illustrates the submission of the tenants. About twenty years ago the Brikutsa Estate carried out a survey using the standard *bigha* in place of an older and larger *bigha*. Areas enormously increased and in the new rent-roll which followed, *raiya*t's rents were correspondingly increased. During settlement operations the matter was examined and the rents were cut down. The landlord then went to the Civil Court to get a declaration that the standard *bigha* prevailed, but in these cases which the tenants contested he was unsuccessful. He got an *ex parte* decree in some uncontested cases. After final publication, he brought cases under section 106 to contest the recorded rent relying on these *ex parte* decrees. The tenants did not appear to fight the cases; but when I declined to accept the decrees as conclusive proof of the standard of measurement and required the landlord to prove that the unit of measurement used in the last survey was the same as that used in the earlier surveys, he withdrew all his cases both under section 106 and section 105. As the tenants are in distress owing to the floods in this area in 1918 and at the best of times are in awe of the landlord, there is little chance of their withstanding his illegal demands.

In the Kusumbi Estate general enhancements were made many years ago by changing the standard of measurement and by arbitrarily enhancing rates. The rates of rent in Dandama Village before 1280 B.S. for the classes of land known as *Khod*, *Sari*, and *Dhani* were Rs. 5, Rs. 1-4, and annas 8 a *bigha*; now they are Rs. 15-8, Rs. 3-11, and Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-5 a *bigha* respectively. After this enhancement in rates was made, there was a measurement in 1302 B.S., when the area of the village increased from 602 to 881 *bighas* almost certainly owing to a change in the size of the *bigha*. Again village Sidhali in Thana Baraigram was measured in 1310 B.S., and found to be 2,880 *bighas*. The last surveys had been in 1262 and 1272 when the village measured 1,250 *bighas*. It was admitted to me by the landlord's representative that there had been a change in the unit used.

Enhancements of rent are almost invariable after the partition and after the purchase or lease of an estate. In Taherpur *Pargana* after the partition in 1912 the landlords made a new rent-roll introducing a new classification and rates and using the standard *bigha*. The rates introduced did not differ much from those prevailing in surrounding villages of Lashkarpur *Pargana*, but as there had been no enhancements in Taherpur for many years, the result was an enormous enhancement. Some rents were doubled even trebled. The landlords had an anxious time before the tenants were induced to accept these rates. The *paramaniks* or headmen were won over by granting them preferential rates. Very great severity was used against a few men who tried to stand out and might have led the tenants in general opposition. Though this was carried out so soon before the settlement operations, the tenants were not eager to contest the new rents in the settlement courts. Possibly they considered them not unfair because there had been no enhancement for many years previously and their rents had been below the prevailing rate. Where the question arose in some villages, the *raiya*t's readily compromised when the landlord offered a reduction of one anna in the rupee.

A very common device in the district after making a survey and enhancing the rates is to keep part of the enhancement in abeyance for a time under the name "*Maukuf hajut*." In Brindabanpur in Baraigram belonging to Nator *Chota Taraf* there was an enhancement of rates in 1295 B.S. The rate for paddy land was raised from Rs. 1-1 to Rs. 1-7, *Khod* from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, *Palan* and Bamboo from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, *Sari* from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 and Thatching grass from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2-8. The rent-roll became Rs. 1,039 odd, but only Rs. 836 was collected, the rest being noted in the rent-roll and rent receipts as held in abeyance. In 1296, on a lease being given, an *ejardari abwab* was imposed of two annas in the rupee which was incorporated in the rent in 1312. Next year a new rent-roll was made and the rates imposed in 1295 were demanded in full. We find the same device in village Bharatpur. The *patnidar* collects say Rs. 7 from a tenant. The rent receipt shows: rent Rs. 13: *Maukuf* or abatement Rs. 6: net rent Rs. 7. When the *patnidar* gave the village in *dar-patni* to the *Raja* of Dighapatiya, the latter collected the whole rent and gave no abatement.

The Midnapore *Zamindari* Company purchased a *patni* of Barilabari Taluk Jaipur and other villages in 1909. The rents were at once enhanced and a survey was begun. When the new rent-roll which followed the survey was completed the holdings were reassessed at high rates, the result being a further enhancement in 1912 *e.g.* a rent of Rs. 22 became Rs. 45 in 1910 and Rs. 52 in 1912. The tenants were unwilling to produce their old rent receipts and to dispute the legality of the new rents. Often one co-sharer who is more powerful than his fellows collects as his separate share of the rent a sum much greater than his share in the estate entitles him to, *e.g.*, in Amarpur in Lalpur the collections of one half sharer are to those of the other as five is to three.

33. The following correspondence gives an account of the *abwabs* that existed in the north of the present district of Rajshahi in 1788 and explains the reason of their existence. The resident of Malda used to get silk cloth for the Company's investment from weavers in the north of Rajshahi district, and he complained to the Collector of Dinajpur of exactions from weavers by the Collectors of Revenue.

"I find that the primary rent or *assul jumma* for an equal quantity of weaver's lands equals and oftentimes exceeds that of the *raiyats*; next follows the article of *sabee cabiana* or old taxes which is added to the former. I very much desired to obtain an analysis of this head, but was told by the officers that they had no means of affording it. They informed me however that the taxes which had stood separately in the accounts were by Davy Singh, when he assumed the farm of Dinajpur, thus compounded and denominated." He goes on "the weavers pay a *khurtcha* three months" and the *raiyats* pay a *khurtcha dehrea* or six months, and herein I understand lies the difference between the case of the weavers and the *raiyat*. The one pays 15 months' rent and the other 18 for in all the succeeding *abwabs*, which from that time to this has been year by year added to their rent under the names of *kam wuzzun*, *najay*, *taffat kam wuzzun*, *mathote*, *mangun* $\frac{1}{4}$ month, *mangun kessarat kam wuzzun*, *sadder kabboola*, *ojardary*, and *batta* they appear to have fared alike. All these taxes I have mentioned appear on the accounts both of weavers and *raiyats* for the last Bengali year 1194 wherein they paid besides over and above *dakoity khurcha* or contribution to reimburse the robbery at Jagarnath Factory, *tahutimiliny* or deficiency of pargana, *chaklahar deb khurtcha* amounting to about two annas per rupee which three taxes are, except the first, the officers tell me, to be brought rigidly to account and collected as part of the *jama* this year, agreeable to the established custom of never relinquishing what has on any pretence been collected in one year the following.

I shall not make any comment on this system, but only request to know if it is authorized by the superior department as an imposition of the native collectors in the mufassal."

The Collector of Dinajpur replies on 12th May 1789 :—

"The taxes stated by the Resident at Malda as being exactions made from the weavers are not novel. It has been customary since, and for years prior to, the Company's accession to the *Dewany* to institute taxes in order to make up the annual deficiencies in the *mufassal jama*, which constantly fluctuates from the *raiyats* in general cultivating under fictitious names, stating false desertions at the commencement of the year, and, in collusion with the farmer and under officers of the villages, obtaining annual remission; this being notoriously the case, the *zamindars* or others under contract to Government to pay a fixed *jama* could not make good their engagements or defray the expenses of their respective *zamindaris* if taxes were not levied to make good the deficiencies, and annually consolidating a part or the whole of the taxes with the *jama* is always attempted with a view to keep the assets to one standard; but the deficiencies from the practices already recited never failing to arise from the yearly renewal of the mufassal settlement frequently compels the *zamindars* to make up and live upon the district and the aggregate receipts from the *raiyats* for those three years past have been no more than sufficient to make good the revenue to Government and defray the necessary expenses of the *zamindari*."

The commonest of the *abwabs* is known as *gram kharcha*. The expenditure incurred by the estate on account of part of the pay and expenses of the local staff, and on account of entertainments at the *punyaha* is distributed among the villages concerned and levied at so much per rupee in the rent. Besides this there is a regular tariff for writing receipts, for the food of the landlords' peons when they visit a village, for a statement of a *raiya*'s account for religious ceremonies performed by the landlord or his staff. Tenants are sometimes taxed by the landlord to maintain his horses or elephants. In places the tenant has to pay marriage fees and a fee for using a *palki*. Imposts for making or maintaining schools, roads or hospitals are very common, and are comparatively unobjectionable, but it is worth noting that a landlord's munificence is often based directly on illegal exactions from his tenants.

There is another class of *abwab* which is imposed on occasion of some special expenditure by the landlord. The commonest occasions for this *bhiksha* or *mangan* as it is called are the expensive ceremonies which occur in a Hindu household on occasion of marriage, death, first taking of rice, or assumption of the sacred thread. Some landlords attempted to make a collection to defray the cost of their expenses in connection with the settlement operations. Building a house and purchasing elephants are common occasions. One landlord made a special collection from his tenants to meet the cost of the education of his son as a barrister in England. The same landlord levied two annas in the rupee in one village to meet the cost of certain civil suits and criminal cases about the property. He noted the amount but kept it separate in his rent receipts for some years. The tenants understood it to be a temporary exaction. The landlord however was successful in rent suits brought after it had been collected for three years in realizing it as enhanced rent. These extraordinary imposts are becoming less common in the big estates of the district.

Nanda Kumar Sarkar of Mirzapur Digha in Nator by a registered agreement took in farm certain *patni* and *dar-patni* tenures in *Tauzis* 1580, 1642 and 1637 on an annual payment of Rs. 4,083. The gross rent-roll of the tenures is Rs. 3,841-9. The farmer has therefore to extort from the tenants Rs. 242 in addition to their legal rent before he begins to make any profit for himself. The tenants say he realizes from six to eight annas in the rupee in excess of the legal rent.

Sometimes a landlord threatens to make a survey and a new rent-roll and obtains a special contribution from the *rayats* by promising not to do so. In one case an imposition of three annas in the rupee had been exacted for twenty-five years under the name "*Jarip Maukufi bandobasti*." This payment was not included in rent receipts and was not sued for in rent suits.

In another case one of the chief landlords of the district levied a large sum on a newly acquired property without any of the usual excuses saying that the imposition was in lieu of an enhancement of rent.

In the big and well managed estates the amount of *abwabs* is as a rule definitely fixed and *tahsildars* who are discovered extorting more are punished. In one estate the prescribed amount is said to be four and a quarter annas in the rupee distributed as follows: Three pies for a school, three pies for a dispensary, one anna three pies for the estate and two and a half annas divided among the staff after deducting the cost of the *punyaha*. In another estate the amount is fixed at three and a half annas in the rupee, of which three annas are divided amongst the *sadar* and *mufassal amla*, three pies are for the cost of the *punyaha*, and three pies said to be for supplying fowls, etc., to the managers.

From a business point of view, the Midnapore *Zamindari* Company's Estates are the best managed in the district. The Company does not levy *mangan* or *bhiksha* and does not share in the annual *abwab*. These are definitely limited and exactions by the rent collectors beyond the recognised amount are severely punished because they breed trouble among the tenants. Apart from the cost of the annual *punyaha* practically the whole of the *abwab* is divided among the clerical staff at headquarters and in the villages. There are some other estates where the *abwabs* are limited and entirely distributed among the collecting staff. This is probably the best way to deal with *abwabs*.

from a practical business point of view, to recognize and limit the payments. But it is no use without proper supervision. The fault of course lies with the tenant because *abwabs* are definitely illegal and he need not pay. But it is difficult for him to refuse to pay these customary taxes. At present an individual could not resist the forces which the landlord's servants could bring against him; in time education, public opinion, power of combination may enable the tenants to resist. The amount collected in *abwabs* each year is enormous. It is not an over estimate to put it at twenty-five per cent. of the *raiya*'s rents. On this estimate twelve *lakhs* of rupees each year in addition to the rent is collected from the *raiya*s of the district, a sum greater than the land revenue assessed on the whole district.

34. There are a few cases in which the tenants have combined to resist enhancements of rent or other forms of exaction.

About the year 1880 the *zamindar* of Dubalhati in Naogaon sub division aroused active discontent among the tenants by illegal exactions and an attempt to obtain an enormous enhancement on the ground of increase in area. He succeeded in making a moderate enhancement in 1880, and the enhanced rents were paid for three years. Further demands caused trouble. The tenants complained of exactions that more than doubled their rent and of interference with their marriage customs and social arrangements as well as of the enhancement of rent. The authorities intervened and a survey was ordered to be made and a record-of-rights prepared. The question of the legality of the landlord's enhancement of rent was fought at great length.

The interesting point about this fight between landlord and tenant is the close combination among the tenants which enabled them to withstand a powerful landlord. The combination still exists and came into operation during the present settlement in the dispute about the lands which grow *boro* paddy. In the period of nearly 30 years since the settlement of the estate the landlord has not enhanced rents or exacted any of the usual *abwabs*.

In an estate in Walia *Thana* the landlords tried to realize enormously enhanced rents on the basis of entries made by them in partition papers. The tenants combined and the landlords collected no rents for years. This is not one of the powerful estates. In Dihi Darsa there was an enhancement in 1303 B. S., after a survey and regular rent-roll. In 1314 the landlord who is non-resident tried to impose another three annas in the rupee. The tenants objected and stopped payments. The *Naib* started measures of coercion and the tenants secured him in his office and burned him.

The cultivators of Rajshahi have to be goaded to an extraordinary degree before they resort to any effective means of resistance. During settlement innumerable instances of illegal enhancement of rent came to light. It was often difficult to get evidence because the tenants would not produce old rent receipts. If evidence was clear the enhancements were cut down at attestation, but the tenants were always unwilling to fight and usually the slightest concession by the landlord resulted in a compromise. The same tendency is visible in cases for enhancement of rent after final publication.

35. The bigger estates have an elaborate system of registers. The basis of the whole is the survey *chittha* containing a specification of the area, class and owner of each plot. From this is prepared the *khata* of each tenant giving a list of all his plots, and the *jamabandi* or rent-roll. These papers are prepared at long intervals. They are not properly kept up to date, except when a tenant applies for mutation and pays the *salami* demanded. Changes by inheritance are not noted and old names persist in the landlord's rent-roll long after the owners have died.

The headquarters and local establishment are distinct. The *mufassal* or *tahsil* establishment consists of a *tahsildar* and three or four *mandals*. Sometimes in a big *mufassal kachhari* there is a *Naib* with a staff of *muharrirs*, peons and *mandals*. The *mandals* are variously remunerated. Sometimes they have service lands, and sometimes they get a small monthly pay not exceeding Rs. 4. The *mandal* is an intelligent and trusted tenant. He has to summon tenants to the *kachhari*, carry letters and use his influence to secure good collections. The peons are attached to the *sadar* establishment and are

deputed to the *mufassal* as required. They are often up-country men and sometimes Bengali *lathials*. The pay does not exceed Rs. 5 a month. In addition the peon gets a fixed fee from the tenants whom he is sent to summon.

The pay of a *tahsildar* varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 a month. Sometimes he gets a commission on collections. They universally collect *tahiri* for granting receipts at about one anna in the rupee and get part of the consolidated *gramya kharcha* for their food and clothes. The following papers are kept by the *tahsildars* in the *mufassal* :—

Tauzi hisab or *kharcha hisab*, a ledger with a page for the account of each *raiyat*.

Amdani daily collection book.

Rent receipts.

Jama kharcha, cash-book showing daily receipts and expenditure.

Jama wasil baki, a detailed account of rent assessed, collected and in arrears, prepared at the end of the year and then sent to the head office.

Jai baki or arrear list.

Irshal or *chalan* book sent with despatches to headquarters.

At the head office the following Registers are kept :—

Shumar or principal cash-book.

Rokark-cash book kept by the treasurer (*khajinchi*).

Ekjai jama wasil baki compiled from the *jama wasil baki* sent in by each *tahsildar*.

Ekjai arrear list similarly compiled.

Sadar tauzi hisab shows the demand and the collection in each *tauzi*, village by village, compiled from the *tahsildars'* returns.

The *sadar* establishment consists of the Manager, *Dewan* or *Naib* and various departmental clerks, treasurer, *tauzi naris*, *shumar naris*, *jama naris* and *amins*.

The registers form a complete if complicated record of transactions. They are maintained with some regularity in most of the big estates and with the greatest regularity by the Midnapore *Zamindari* Company.

Rent receipts are generally given to tenants. Few omissions were discovered during the settlement. Some landlords insist on taking a signature or thumb impression in the counterfoil from the tenant to whom a receipt is granted.

Estates in the district are fairly well managed. In small estates where the landlord combines his office of landlord with the profession of money-lender the tenants are bled. Where there is an absentee landlord, the tenants may be for a time at the mercy of an unscrupulous *naib* as in the Kasimbazar property. But the managers of big estates realize that they must depend on business methods for good results. They chiefly fail in adequate supervision of a dishonest *mufassal* staff. The old-fashioned method of management was to depend on the extraordinary *abwabs* known as *bhiksha* and *mangan* to meet heavy capital expenditure. Rents were allowed to remain at a low level. It is much better policy, more profitable to the landlord in the long run and less burdensome on the *raiya*s, to increase rents gradually as the law allows and to abolish extraordinary *abwabs*. Such impositions owing to their weight and uncertainty are very burdensome on the cultivators who seldom have any reserve to meet unforeseen calls.

The *raiyat* appreciates freedom from arbitrary exactions though he resists an increase of rent which is permanent with more vigour than he resists a temporary contribution. He very greatly appreciates ready access to his landlord when he has a grievance or is in trouble. In a big estate managed on business lines arbitrary exactions by the *zamindar* as opposed to the regular *abwab* are becoming more rare. The chief danger is from the subordinate staff. If the *raiyat* has ready access to the proprietor or a responsible officer this danger is minimized. The daily court held by the proprietor or manager is one of the most important elements in estate management. It preserves the personal bond between the estate and the tenants which the latter so much value and gives the management an insight not otherwise easily obtainable into the affairs of his people. This is thoroughly recognized by the Midnapore *Zamindar*

Company. Their management is strict, but they endeavour to restrain the extortionate tendencies of their servants. Their rents are continually being pushed as high as expediency allows. There are no extraordinary exactions and the annual contributions are limited. Rents are exacted with the utmost regularity and there are penalties and punishments unknown to the Tenancy Act; but the *raiya*t know their obligations and are secure provided they fulfil them. Arrears of rent are trifling compared with other estates. In none of the other estates are the methods so business-like. There is not the same supervision. Papers are not so regularly kept. Where management is less strict and rents lower, the tenants are seldom any better off because they pay in other ways. Instances however are not wanting where the servants of the *Zamindari* Company are very extortionate. A dishonest agent whom the tenants consider to be backed by the power of the Company has great opportunities for extortion till discovered by the manager.

Management in Government Estates under the Collector is defective in two respects. Estates are under-assessed and things are left too much to *amins* and *kinungos*. There is no reason why tenants in a Government Estate should hold land at four annas a *bigha* where neighbouring rate for similar land is one rupee a *bigha*. Scattered Government Estates especially in the *diara* are difficult to manage properly.

During the present settlement rents in Government Estates and temporarily-settled estates have been fixed with due regard to prevailing rates.

36. In the matter of enhancement of rent and imposition of *abwabs*, the provisions of the Tenancy Act are ignored by landlords with impunity. Other provisions of the Act are ignored. The Midnapore *Zamindari* Company has some land on which it used to grow indigo. These lands they call *mj jot* lands. They are not claimed as proprietors' private land, but they are let for a term of years, and on the expiry of the term, the lessee quits the land. *Uthauli* lands, real or so-called, are similarly treated. The temporary *raiya*t consider they have no rights in the land, though they may be settled *raiya*t of the village. The right of succession to an occupancy holding is sometimes ignored when the heir is a distant collateral.

Theoretically an occupancy *raiya*t can use his land in any way he likes; often however he grows oats or indigo for his landlords' benefit. In the recent revival of indigo during the war, the Midnapore *Zamindari* Company as a rule had no difficulty in getting their *raiya*t to grow indigo for them; in one place however they failed. The *raiya*t no doubt find that taking everything into consideration it is to their advantage to comply with their landlords' wishes.

There is no justification in the Tenancy Act for enhancing a *raiya*t's rent when he improves his holding by building a house or introducing a more profitable form of cultivation. Building a house is an improvement under section 76 (2) (f) of the Act. Where a *raiya*t makes a house he has to pay rent at the *bastu* rate for the area actually covered by the house and at the *udbastu* rate for the rest of the homestead. This is a universal custom and no *raiya*t thinks of questioning it. If a *raiya*t raises a field and makes an enclosure for growing *pan* his rent for the area of the *pan* garden will be raised from Re. 1 to perhaps Rs. 5 a *bigha* without a question. There is a large area of land on which mulberry plants used to be grown for feeding silk worms. The fields in which the mulberry is grown were raised by the *raiya*t several feet above the level of the surrounding land and drained by deep ditches all round. The rate for these fields is about Rs. 3 a *bigha*. This rent has been paid for over fifty years and is still paid. No mulberry has been grown for the last ten years but there is no means by which the *raiya*t can get this rent reduced.

As the law stands now a landlord cannot legally enhance a *raiya*t's rent because he improves his land or grows a more profitable crop. His power to do so is in defiance of law and is based on old custom. The 50th paragraph of the Amended Code of Regulations relative to the Decennial Settlement, 1791, runs as follows: "It is expected that in time the landholders and *raiya*t will find it for their mutual advantage to enter into agreements in every instance for a specific sum for a certain quantity of land, leaving it to the

option of the latter to cultivate whatever species of produce may appear to them likely to yield the largest profit; where however it is the established custom to vary the *pattah* for lands according to the articles produced thereon and while the landholders and *raiya*s in such places shall prefer an adherence to this custom, the engagements entered into between them are to specify the quantity of land, species of produce, rate of rent, and amount thereofand a stipulation that in the event of the species of produce being changed a new engagement shall be executed for the remaining term of the first lease....."

As in the case of *abwabs* law has not succeeded in overruling custom.

37. According to Shore, and no one was better fitted to judge, the *zamindars* at the time of the permanent settlement were as a rule lacking in all the qualities and the talents necessary for the management of their estates. "In general they are ill-educated for this task, ignorant of the common form of business and of the modes of transacting it; inattentive of the conduct of it, even when their own interests are immediately at stake, and indisposed to undertake it. Women of this denomination are by their own laws and customs secluded from all immediate interference."*

He deplores the ignorance of the *zamindars* concerning the revenues of their estates and their inattention to their management. The result was that they were cheated and robbed by their managers and by the men to whom the collections were farmed. His remarks are peculiarly applicable to the unwieldy *zamindari* of Rajshahi. Grant refers to the Rajshahi *zamindars* as "a striking melancholy instance of the corrupt, inefficient and generally oppressive grasping administration." Every one is aware of the difficulties that beset the *zamindars* after the permanent settlement. For some years the stability of the settlement seemed to be in danger. The chief reason was that the *zamindars* were incapable of managing their estates in the manner that the Sale Law made necessary. If revenue was not paid punctually, the Sale Law came automatically into operation. As a result many of the old *zamindaris* were dismembered and Rajshahi is perhaps the most conspicuous example.

Raja Ram Krishna made various excuses for his inability to pay his revenue punctually, the irregularities of Mr. Henckell in making the Decennial Settlement and the refractory attitude of his farmers and *raiya*s, but there can be no doubt that the chief cause of his failure was pure bad management. His estates were sold piecemeal and often passed into the hands of his own servants, men experienced in estate management who have made fortunes out of them.

At the time of the permanent settlement the *raiya*s were in an advantageous position economically because since the famine of 1770 there was a demand for *raiya*s to cultivate the land. The character of the *raiya*s at the present day, however, negatives the contention that they were independent and refractory. The farmers whose employment was rendered necessary by the unwieldy dimensions of the *zamindaris* undoubtedly took advantage of the delay in legal process due to the weakness of the civil administration. The position was due more to weak *zamindari* management than to defects in the legal procedure for realizing rents. Government however in fear for its revenue listened to the outcry of the *zamindars* on this point and in Regulations VII of 1799 and V of 1812 the hands of the landlords were strengthened.

Within less than twenty years the *zamindars* had learnt to make punctual payments or had lost their estates. Since then the *zamindars* of the district have made continuous progress in estate management. Their success was marked by the necessity of legislation to protect the *raiya*s. Compared with Shore's description the improvement in methods of management is very striking.

A centralized system has been devised. Papers are kept regularly which give complete details of the revenues of the estate. The rent-roll is periodically revised. Collections are usually good. The agency employed is cheap because it pays itself by means of collections outside the rent-roll. From the

landlords' point of view, the present system of estate management is efficient and cheap. Though there are many individual cases of oppression and hardship, the general impression is that the tenants are fairly well off. Illegal exactions are the worst feature of the system, but they are sanctioned and to some extent limited by custom and therefore mitigated. Enhancements of rent in particular cases are illegal and seem enormous, but when we consider that seventeen annas which is the average rate per *bigha* now paid by occupancy *raiya*s, represent in rice what four annas represented in 1793 we realize that the enhancements cannot have seriously affected the comfort of the cultivator.

CHAPTER III.

PART 4.

Land Tenure.

38. There are on the revenue roll as it stood at the end of 1919 one thousand six hundred and eighty-six estates. Excluding Government and temporarily-settled estates there are 1,634 which are permanently, settled. These are classified as follows according to revenue and area :—

			Rs.	Rs.
21	Estates paying a revenue over	...	10,000	
128	Ditto ditto	...	1,000 and below	10,000
102	Ditto ditto	...	500 "	1,000
1,246	Ditto ditto	...	10 "	500
137	Ditto ditto of	...	10 and less.	
11	Estates have an area over	...	20,000 acres.	
21	Ditto ditto	...	10,000 and less than	20,000
188	Ditto ditto	...	1,000 "	10,000
146	Ditto ditto	...	500 "	1,000
1,167	Ditto ditto	...	10 "	500
86	Ditto ditto of	...	10 acres and less.	

Estate No. 2 is the biggest estate with a recorded area in the district of 51,415 acres. The smallest estate is No. 2145 with an area of 1.02 acres. Estates over twenty thousand acres cover 572 square miles and those between ten and twenty thousand acres cover 447 square miles.

In framing the record of proprietary rights it was necessary to prepare only 2,681 separate *khatians* an average of 1.59 for each estate. The area in direct possession of proprietors is 131,451 acres. There are many large *patnis* and a few extensive rent-free grants. The area in direct possession of all proprietors and tenure-holders is 249,156 acres. This includes the area covered by rivers, marsh and sand, roads, and old fallow which total 165,401, leaving 183,755 acres, which is only four acres for each tenure-holder. If we consider the area covered by homesteads, tanks, recent fallow, bamboos and thatching grass which remains in the possession of the proprietors and tenure-holders it is clear that they hold a very small proportion of the cultivated land of the district.

39. The total land revenue assessed on the district is approximately ten lakhs. This gives an average of ten annas an acre.

The assets of the district composed of rent paid by *raiya*s, value of rent-free lands at three rupees an acre, and of lands on produce rents at five rupee an acre, and the annual value of the land in possession of proprietors and tenure-holders estimated at two rupees an acre, amount to Rs. 50,77,000. I have no means of estimating the collections from markets and fisheries and other miscellaneous sources of revenue, and I do not take into account illegal taxes which I have estimated to amount to about twelve lakhs.

The gross produce of the district is estimated to be about Rs. 7,95,00,000. The land revenue is therefore extraordinarily light being between a fifth and a sixth of the assets or estimated gross collections of rent alone and about one-eightieth part of the gross produce of the soil.

40. The following figures show the percentage of the total area of the district in direct possession of landlords and various classes of tenure-holders and *raiylats* :—

Proprietors	...	...	...	7.9
Tenureholders—Rent-free tenures	...	...	...	1.6
" Permanent at fixed rents	...	...	...	3.4
" Permanent not at fixed rents	...	...	...	1.8
" Others	...	...	...	.2
<i>Raiylats</i> service	...	...	...	1
" at fixed rents or rates	...	...	...	1.3
Settled and occupancy, cash rents	...	...	...	77.6
Non-occupancy, cash rents	...	...	...	1.5
Occupancy—fixed produce-rent	...	...	...	.5
" share of produce-rent	...	...	...	2.3
" cash and produce	...	...	...	.1
Non-occupancy, produce	...	...	...	.3
Non-agricultural tenants	...	...	...	.1
Rivers outside the record	...	...	...	.4
Total	...	...	...	100

Settled and occupancy *raiylats* at cash rents hold 77.6 of all the land in the district and nearly 92 per cent. of all the land held by *raiylats*. Most of the *raiylats* who pay produce rents, whether a fixed weight or a share of the produce, have been recorded as occupancy *raiylats*. Technically they have occupancy rights, but they pay so high a rent for their land that these rights are of little value to them. They form a distinct class from occupancy *raiylats* on cash rents. A few *raiylats* pay a mixed cash and produce rent known as *bhag khājana*. Their occupancy rights are recognized by custom, but *raiylats* who pay a share of the produce do not consider that they have any permanent right in their holdings.

The average rate of rent per acre for the main classes of *raiylats* is shown in the following figures for each subdivision and for the district :—

Incidence of *raiylats*' rents.

		Raiylats at fixed rent.			Occupancy raiylats.			Non-occupancy raiylats.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nator	...	2	5	7	3	3	6	3	5	0
Naogaon	...	2	5	4	2	14	9	3	1	0
Sadar subdivision	...	2	5	1	3	7	0	2	6	2
Whole district	...	2	5	5	3	3	0	2	14	0

The land held by non-occupancy *raiylats* is mostly land in the alluvial area and to some extent waste land recently brought under cultivation. In fertility such land may be much below the average. For land of equal quality, the rent paid by a non-occupancy *raiylat* ought to be higher than that paid by a settled *raiylat*.

The average rent paid by occupancy *raiylats* is higher than the average, in Faridpur and Dacca but lower than in Noakhali, Bakarganj and Muzaffarpur. In the following police-stations the average *raiylati* rent differs most from the district average :—

Rate.			Rate.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bagatipara	...	1, 11 10	Puthia	...	4 2 10
Godagari	...	1 13 1	Durgapur	...	4 7 2
Singra	...	4 0 2	Bagmara	...	4 2 8

The low rate in Godagari is explained by the fact that most of this area has recently been brought under cultivation. The population was only 358 per square mile in 1921 and 276 in 1901. In Puthia and Durgapur the population used to be over 1,000 a square mile. In Bagmara it is now about 900. There is great demand for land. Rents were raised in these places during the continuance of the silk industry and never have been decreased. I cannot account for the low rate of rents in Bagatipara. The land is below average quality in places, but there is probably more inferior land in Lalpur where the rate is Rs. 2-12-10. The high rate in Singra police-station is due to the value of the land and the activities of powerful landlords. The

population of Singra is only 409 per square mile. The land is valuable *bil* land and yields a heavy crop with little trouble.

41. The number of under-*raiyats* recorded was 278,262. Of these 24,432 occupying 9,850 acres of land have occupancy rights. Homestead land let by a *raiyat* for the purpose of building a house usually carries with it a right of occupancy.

In arable lands the under-*raiyat* has no right of occupancy, but he is never disturbed in land where he has built a house. The *raiyat* in that case will admit that by custom he cannot eject his under-*raiyat*.

One lakh seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven under-*raiyats* without occupancy rights on cash rent hold only 80,630 acres of land less than half an acre each. There are 80,989 under-*raiyats* who hold 68,907 acres on produce rents so that nearly a third of the under-*raiyats* recorded are on produce rents.

The average rent per acre paid by under-*raiyats* with right of occupancy is Rs. 6-13-7 per acre and without right of occupancy Rs. 5-11-6 per acre. Chorghat police-station has 15,275 non-occupancy under-*raiyats* on money rent a far larger number than any other *thana*.

42. The following service tenures were found :—

Mandali Chakran.—The Mandal is a head *raiyat* who summons the tenants and helps the *tahsildars* to collect rent.

Simanadari Chakran.—The tenant points out boundaries.

Rasungiri Chakran, Farangiri Chakran.—The tenants act as chainmen during survey.

Atpahari Chakran.—The tenant, originally watchman, supplies fuel and does menial work for *zamindar's* agents in the *mufassal*.

Barbers, potters, cobblers, washermen and priests are occasionally remunerated by service lands.

Many villages have some plots set apart as *Pirpal*. The ownership is vested in the entire Muhammadan community of the village and the land pays no rent to the *zaminadar*. The lands are held in trust by one of the community and the rent in money or in kind is spent on some religious object usually on feasting at one of the Muhammadan festivals.

CHAPTER IV.

Revenue History.

43. Previous to 1793 the *zamindari* of Rajshahi constituted the district of Rajshahi. The jurisdictions of the supervisors and early Collectors were defined in terms of estates and not with reference to geographical limits. Under instructions from the Directors, Lord Cornwallis in 1787 desired the Board of Revenue to prepare a plan for the arrangement of the country into Collectorships. Three principles were laid down—each *zamindari* was to remain under one authority, in the disposition of *parganas* into Collectorships, their contiguity should be considered, and no Collector should have collections of less than five *lakhs* unless there were special reasons. Apparently revenue considerations were paramount; there is to be no splitting up of existing revenue units. In pursuance of this plan, the large Laskarpur *Pargana* which had a revenue of less than five *lakhs* ceased to be a district and was annexed entirely to Murshidabad. The Rajshahi estate, enormous in extent and with many widely detached portions, continued to form one charge. Even when the Company was concerned only with the collection of revenue, such a charge was hopelessly unwieldy; but when they had to take up general police and judicial administration it became necessary to replace the revenue district by a district territorially compact. A good illustration of the inconvenience of the early jurisdiction is given by a letter from the Collector of Dinajpur, dated 21st June 1789, to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, reproduced as No. 372 of the Dinajpur District Records. He reports that *Pargana* Barbakpur which is included in Dinajpur is 80 miles from Dinajpur, but only 28 miles from Nator (at that time headquarters of Rajshahi District). *Pargana* Chowgong included in

Dinajpur is 100 miles from Dinajpur, but only 12 miles from Nator. Another *mahal* is included in Murshidabad though it is 100 miles from Murshidabad and only 18 miles from Dinajpur; another included in Murshidabad is 100 miles from that place and only 4 miles from the collecting *kachhari* at Bogra in Silberris. He recommends transferring these *mahals* to the district whose headquarters were nearest. He adds: "One essential object to be attained by this measure, if it be feasible and can be adopted, will be the preventing these places from holding out an asylum to dacoits who can always lay hidden a long while with impunity in a neighbouring village under distant control, and thereby defeat every good to be derived from a regular and well appointed police."

Shore recognized the necessity of making the district a compact geographical unit, and in 1792 the Board issued orders to all Collectors to point out separations or annexations necessary to make districts more compact. No district was to be divided by the Ganges or Padma.

In consequence of this policy, the *zamindari* of Rajshahi ceased to be one district; outlying bits of the estate were transferred and other estates were added till a compact block remained. *Chakla Nij* Rajshahi which had given its name to the estate was included in Murshidabad.

The *mahals* south of the Padma were included in Nadia; Bhusna was attached to Jessore; other distant *mahals* were assigned to Rangpur, Dinajpur, Mymensingh and Dacca. The following *mahals*, that is to say, estates or parts of estates, were annexed to Rajshahi: Lashkarpur and Thirpur and a number of small estates from Murshidabad; Barbakpur, Chaugاون and Kaliganj from Dinajpur; Balihar from Rangpur.

The district of Rajshahi after the permanent settlement extended from the Mahananda River to the Karatoya and included a large part of the present district of Malda, almost the whole of Pabna and part of Bogra. When Malda, Bogra and Pabna were separated in 1815, 1821 and 1828, the district had almost its present boundaries. In 1875 there was adjustment of the Pabna and Dinajpur boundaries and in 1895 Mahadebpur *Thana* was added from Dinajpur and some villages in the *Ganja mahal* were transferred from Bogra.

It is curious that *Nij Chakla* Rajshahi, including *Pargana* Rajshahi which give its name to the *zamindari*, was excluded from the district which perpetuates the name. The original Rajshahi was severed from the present district in 1793, and is now a *pargana* in Murshidabad. Professor Blochman's derivation of the name Rajshahi quoted by Mr. O'Malley in his Gazetteer overlooks this point. *Raja* Kans or Ganes had no connection with Rajshahi proper, though his kingdom of Bhaturia is in the present Rajshahi district.

44. The following *account of the Rajshahi *zamindari* was written in 1786:—

" Account of the Zemindary of Rajshahi &c.

A Bramin, named Camdeo, lived in *moza* Nator in Lushkorpore and had three sons viz.: Ramjiwan, Ruggoonunden, and Bishenram. Ruggoonunden was employed as Vakil of the *Zemindar* of Lushkorpore at Dacca, the then seat of Government. He was afterwards employed in the same Capacity by Durrupnarain the *Canongoe* of Bengal, and soon after advanced to the Office of *Naib Canongoe*.

In 1113, on the defalcation of Bhugwutty and Gunnesnarain Chowdries of *Purgunah* Bungatchy &c., in their payments of Revenue, Ruggoonunden got their *Zemindary* in the name of his Elder Brother Ramjiwan. He remained in the Office of *Canongoe's peshkar* from 1114, to the end of 1115, Bengal Style. The year following, the Navaub Kartullah Khan, was made *Dewan* of the Soubeh of Bengal and Orissa with the Title of Moorshid Kooly Khan, and appointed Ruggoonunden his own *peshkar*. In 1117, Bengal Style, on the Death of Ramkishan the *Zemindar* of Bettorea &c., Ruggoonunden got the management of the *Zemindari*, which remained in the name of Rannee Serbauee, the *zemindar's* widow, but she dying soon after without heirs, Ruggoonunden obtained the *zemindary* in the name of his Brother Ramjiwan.

In 1120, Oodenarain the *zemindar* of Razishahy, having revolted in consequence of some discontents, collected his adherents and retired to the Mountain of Sultanabad. Rugoonunden was sent with a force against him, seized and confined him in prison, for which service he was rewarded with the *zemindary* of Rajeshahy which he took in 1121, in the Name of his Brother Ramjiwan. Sometime afterwards, Setaram, the *zemindar* of Nuldee, was apprehended and confined for the murder of the Foujder Abootoral, but dying in confinement, his *zemindary* together with that of Ibrahimapore &c* belonging to Rugoonaut was given to Ramjiwan. Rugoonunden died in 1131 and his infant son Bowany Persaud soon afterwards : the management of the *zemindary* then devolved, to Calcapersaud the son of Ramjiwan, and Debypersaud the son of Kishenram at which Time the Afghans Kishwer Khan, Shum Shur Khan Enayut Khan &c* *Zemindars* of Havillee Mahomedabad, Shahozial Toongeeserooppour &c* and Isindear Beg *zemindar* of *purgunnah* Pokerea, being thrown into Confinement for Murder, their *zemindari*s were given to Ramjiwan. Afterwards Enayutulla, *zemindar* of Jelalpore &c* falling in arrears, sold Havillee and Futtehabad &c* to Ramjeevan to make good his Revenues ; and Ramjeevan on his son Calcapersaud dying without issue in 1131, wanted to give 10 annas of the *zemindary* to his Great Grandson Ramkaunt, and 6 annas to Debypersaud, his Brother Kishnram's son, but, Debypersaud not consenting to this the whole was given to Ramkaunt. Ramjeevan died, leaving the temporary charge of the *zemindary* in the Hands of Dearam his *Khedmutgar*. In 1146, the *zemindary* of Ootter Serroopoor Patlada &c* (after the Death of of Rogoonaut the deceased *zemindar*'s widow) was taken by Ramkaunt. However, as he could not realise the Balance of Government, the *zemindarees* abovementioned were through the names of Mustapha Khan, given to Debypersaud. He held them some time ; they afterwards came into the possession of Ramkaunt as formerly. Ramkaunt died without male issue in 1153, & his *zemindary* came into the possession of his widow, the present *Rani* Bowannee. Some time after she gave the *zemindary* to Rugonaut her Daughter's Husband, who, in 1158, died. She then resumed the management of her *zemindary*. In 1165, Nundcomer Roy got her displaced, and the *zemindary* given to Gourypersaud, son of Debypersaud, who held it for a few months, and then it was again given to the *Rani*, who now remains in possession."

45. In Grant's Historical and Comparative Analysis of the Finances of Bengal we have an account of the *zemindari* from its first assessment in 1722 down to 1786. The *zemindari* is said to contain 898 *mahals* or *pargana* divisions comprehending 16196 villages extending over nearly 13000 square miles. Down to the Permanent Settlement this enormous *zemindari* was assessed as a whole. It is not possible to isolate the present district. Grant's analysis begins with the assessment as it stood in Sujah Khan's time. In the instructions to the Supervisor his reign is the starting point of enquiries as "at that era of good order and good government no alterations had taken place in the ancient divisions of the country, and the confusion which is now apparent has been posterior to those times."

The assessment of 1722 set forth in the corrected "*asl Toomary Jama*" of Sujah Khan in 1135 (1728) amounted to Rs. 17,41,987. The following figures give rough details of this and subsequent assessments :—

Division—		Assessment in lakhs in		
		1135(1728)	1141(1734)	1172(1766)
o o	Rajshahi	9.1	8.5	9.7
	Bhaturia	5	4	4.4
	Neldy	3.1	2.7	2.9
	Miscellaneous	3	3.4	5.8
	Total	17.5	18.6	22.8
			Bahir band	1.6
			Tawfir	.2
				24.5

Tarof is explained by Grant as "improvements, or increase of the *Jageer lands*." These figures represent only the "*asl*" or original revenue without *abwabs*. There were large additional assessments during this period imposed in addition to the '*asl*' or original *jama* to meet the needs of Government sometimes by the Imperial Government, but usually by the *Subadars*. "The only regular mode of improving territorial revenue was by *hasbud* or ascertainment of the farms and present effective rental." This could be done gradually as the actual assets of the *parganas* were discovered and reported in the course of the periodical settlements or expeditiously by the deputation of *amins* to make a survey. These methods were slow or expensive. The ruler was impatient and above all the *zemindar* and his officers were opposed to a process which involved the discovery of the real income from the tenants' lands and from the landlords' private lands and the cost of collections. The framing of a correct rent-roll was always avoided by corrupt influence and there was no check on fraudulent alienation of profitable lands rent-free or at an inadequate rent. Instead, therefore, of increasing the revenue by regularly enhancing the legal rent of the *raiyyats* (which was limited to one-fourth of the gross produce of the soil) the ruler was forced to have recourse to *abwabs* which effected an arbitrary increase in the revenue of each estate without reference to its assets. It was left to the landlords to distribute the weight of the *abwabs* on their under-tenants and *raiyyats*. The *abwabs* were amalgamated with the original assessment in 1765 and Grant gives the net revenue payable to Government in that year as follows :—

	Rs.
Original assessment	24,51,022
<i>Abwabs</i> ...	6,02,688
	<hr/> 30,53,710
Deduct ' <i>Muscarrat</i> ' or allowance to <i>zemindar</i> on account of his private lands, collection expenses, charitable endowments, &c.	44,715
	<hr/> 30,08,995

The allowance to the *zemindar* is obviously insufficient. Kasim Ali was not satisfied with this revenue though it had been increased so greatly in the last 30 years. Suspecting concealed assets he directed a *hasbud* which was carried out in 1169 (1762) for the whole *zemindari* excluding Baher band. I quote Grant's description of this operation to show how unsatisfactory were the prevailing methods of estimating the resources of one estate for revenue purposes.

"The principal *amin* employed in this service apologizes in a note subjoined to his account for the deficiency of his investigation by observing that the more complete ascertainment of the resources of so large a district by measurement and *hasbud* would require about two years; for which reason he had contented himself with such *suddar* and *mofussil* papers as, could be collected expeditiously, and from the information hence derived had drawn out his statement of improved rents, with resumptions of *subadary* and other *zemindary* expenses, all which he should endeavour to see realized to Government.' In fact the larger divisions of Rajshahi proper and Bhotooria were only generally estimated probably from the local fallacious accounts of the *zemindar* himself or his servile dependents; while the more satisfactory detail is entirely confined to those *parganas* of recent acquisition." According to this the direct collections had increased to 3,151,580 gross or 2,949,753, deducting collection charges. The imposition of a new *abwab* "*serf sicca*" at the rate of one and a half anna in the rupee and an ascertained increase in assets in certain *parganas* were added to the *hasbud* with the result that in 1170 (1763) the net revenue due to the exchequer was 35,08,770. This does not agree with the former figure 30,08,995 in which apparently the recent *abwab* and additions had not been included.

40. When Muhammad Reja Khan was appointed by the Company to administer its newly acquired revenues the revenue of the *zemindari* was fixed

at Rs. 24,56,108. According to Grant the abatement was fraudulently given. Between 1765 and 1771 the revenue was increased to 29,19,210. Grant states that the results of an investigation by *amins* in 1183 (1776-77) proves that this revenue was not excessive. The figures he gives are reproduced. He places no faith in their correctness, yet considers them proof of the resources of the country to meet the highest revenue ever imposed on the *zemindari*.

	Rs.
<i>Asi</i>	14,18,430
<i>Abwabs</i>	14,26,284
<i>Curtainy</i> or unauthorized deductions ...	1,19,616
<i>Bajee Zuma</i> fraudulently alienated, 429,149 bighas at Re. 1	4,29,149
	<hr/>
<i>Chakran</i> lands allowed instead of collection expenses to <i>zemindari</i> officers, 234,690 bighas ...	33,93,479
	<hr/>
Gross Rental ...	2,34,690
	<hr/>
	36,28,169

Grant contrasts with this figure the gross revenue in 1783 of Rs. 23,00,000 less three and a half *lakhs* for collection expense. He points out that owing to the "fallacious system of fabricated accounts" the resources of the country and the peculation of the Collectors of rents have been concealed. Passing from the particular case of *Rajshahi* to the general state of the Provinces he points out that the Government has had no success in stopping the decline in the revenue and have failed not only in collecting a moderate fixed revenue but even in collecting a revenue which is progressively decreased. He blames the ousting of the old *zemindars* in favour of temporary farmers, and declares that the newly adopted system of sale for arrears is no remedy. Returning to the case of *Rajshahi* he shows how unfortunate the application of the Sale Law can be in a badly managed estate. The control of the *Rajshahi* estate lay not in the proprietors' own hands but with interested and unscrupulous advisers who secretly alienated valuable properties, oppressed the *raiya*s of the remaining lands, misappropriated a great part of the collections so that properties came to sale piecemeal to the loss of the estate and discredit of Government.

Grant's conclusion is that the revenue of the *zamindari* is thirteen and a half *lakhs* less than it might be, or, if *Baharband* is included, 15 *lakhs* too little.

We cannot accept Grant's conclusion without examination. The assets of the estate were never ascertained in a satisfactory manner. A revenue of 35 *lakhs* was never realized. The English administrators after the attempt in 1776 refused to entertain the idea of a regular inquiry into the assets of the estate and the amount which was settled at the permanent settlement was based entirely on experience of actual realizations. Grant says that 23 *lakhs* less collection expense of 3½, i.e., 19½ *lakhs* net is 13½ *lakhs* too little. At the Permanent Settlement Revenue was settled at 22½ *lakhs*, i.e., a revenue which might have been increased by 10½ *lakhs* or 46 per cent. if Grant's conclusions are correct. Grant's valuation of the land fraudulently alienated free of revenue and of the *chakran* land is clearly excessive. *Raiya*s rents at present in the district average Re. 1-1 for a standard *bigha*. Rupee 1 in Grant's time represented in purchasing power more than four times what it does now. *Zamindars'* returns filed after the permanent settlement show that the rate per *bigha* was about four *annas*. The *bigha* then was not the standard *bigha* of the present day but the *bigha* in which the *zamindars* gave the areas of their villages from 1793 onwards is probably the same as Grant's *bigha*.

But in comparing Grant's estimate with the revenue settled in 1793 we should leave the whole of the fraudulent alienations out of account. They were not assessed at the permanent settlement, but were left for later investigation. If we do so and reduce the valuation of the *chakran* lands, Grant's estimate is only four and a half *lakhs* greater than the revenue finally fixed. The estate failed to pay 22½ *lakhs* and was sold piecemeal, but

assuming good management as Grant does it might have paid the amount of Grant's estimate.

47. The *Dewani* was granted to the East India Company in 1765. For four years the old methods of revenue administration were not disturbed till 1769 when the Supervisors were appointed to superintend the collections under the Councils of Revenue at Murshidabad and Patna. The instructions issued to the Supervisors are of great interest. In comprehensiveness they leave little to be desired. For revenue purposes the Supervisors were to prepare a history of the *zamindari* families, a complete rent-roll and list of the assets of the country available for revenue purposes; they were "to penetrate through the chicanery of those employed and acquire an exact detail of every particular tax or cess"; to investigate the revenue administration with a view to checking extortion and speculation and multiplication of superfluous subordinates; to fix a fair rent for all *raiyats* and to convince them that their security and property are the objects of Government. These instructions set forth the objects of the Company in all their attempts at Revenue administration. The first object was an assessment of land revenue adequate and equally distributed in proportion to the assets of the land and fixed so that the proprietors could pay it comfortably without oppressing their tenants. A fair assessment was necessary preliminary to the reform of the revenue administration. Extortion by the Muhammadan Government had produced extortion by the *zamindars* and farmers and had been met by evasion and concealment on the part of under-farmers and *raiyats* towards their superiors. The revenue officials were as corrupt as they could be.

The Supervisors' task was too heavy for them. They did not succeed in ascertaining the assets of the country, but it became clear how corrupt the collecting agency was. The Company decided to take the management of revenue matters into their own hands. Various schemes of administration were devised to replace the Councils of Revenue and Supervisors—a Controlling Committee of Revenue at Calcutta with the Supervisors now called Collectors in the districts, then five Provincial Councils subordinate to the whole Council with native 'aumils' in the districts, and in 1781 the Committee of Revenue consisting of five senior servants subject to the Governor-General and Council with British Collectors in the districts.

In 1772 the Committee of Revenue, while on circuit at Murshidabad, settled Rajshahi with the proprietress *Rani Bhawani* whose offer was considered more advantageous than the offers of the outsiders who desired to farm the estate.

The quinquennial settlement was generally made with farmers and even when made with the *zamindar* as in Rajshahi the revenue had been the subject of competition and was fixed too high. When fresh leases were in contemplation, Hastings proposed to appoint a temporary office consisting of covenanted servants of the Company with the necessary staff to prepare an accurate statement of the real value of the lands so as to secure a fair and equitable settlement of revenue and protect the *raiyats* from extortion, in short to make a sort of survey, and record-of-rights preliminary to assessing land revenue. The discussion between Hastings and Francis is of great interest. Francis in his minute of 5th November 1776 made the following objections:—

The difficulty and complexity of the work are so enormous that it is impossible to accomplish. "The complex idea which the whole operation gives me is a union of confusion and impossibility." The proposed accounts cannot be procured without dispersing a multitude of indigent and rapacious officers through the country.

If attainable the accounts could not be depended on—the farmers would not disclose their true profits, the dispossessed *zamindars* will give no information and the *raiyats*, if they expect relief, will exaggerate their distress or, if they fear increase of taxation, will conceal their resources.

Were they ever so accurate the accounts should not be the basis of the new settlement. It should not be Government's policy to exact the utmost possible revenue, but only a revenue to meet the known expenses.

As regards the protection of the *raiya*s Francis said that the *raiya*t was not a proprietor of the soil, it was an invasion of the rights of property to interfere with freedom of contract in order to protect him, it was right that for the support of the few the many should labour receiving their recompense in peace, protection and security.

In reply Hastings admitted that a regular survey would be tedious and expensive, but said that accounts were kept by the *zemindars* for each *raiya*t in a village with summaries for each village in a *pargana* and each *pargana* in a *zemindari* which were readily available.

The object was not the highest possible revenue but a moderate revenue equally distributed. The present assessment was known to be unequal in incidence and a knowledge of the assets was the only remedy. As regards the *raiya*s, liberty of contract was impossible. A *raiya*t had the right to continue in possession and to pay the same rent which is in his *patta*. The oppression of *zemindars*' agents, though against the *zemindars*' interest, rendered it necessary to protect the *raiya*s.

The soundness of Hastings' proposal is now self-evident though Francis was correct in his estimate of the difficulty of the business. A *hasbud* of Rajshahi was made in 1183 (1776-7). Harington called for the papers when he was engaged in making the decennial settlement and they were sent to Nator. This is no doubt the *hasbud* which Grant refers to as having been made in this year.

I am not certain whether it was made by the staff appointed by Hastings. The discussion took place in November 1776 and the *hasbud* was completed before April 1777. If it was done by the new office it must have been done in the most hurried and superficial manner. Grant places no reliance in the figures. This superficial and imperfect operation was the only general attempt made during the British administration to obtain direct knowledge of the assets of the country before the permanent settlement.

On the expiry of the quinquennial settlement the estate seems to have been settled annually, with the proprietors for some years. In 1190 (1783-4) the estate was held under direct management by the Collector but for the next four years was settled with the *Rani* on a revenue of 24 *lakhs* for the first year, increasing by 25,000 in each of the succeeding years. One would imagine that in an estate of this magnitude the change from a *zemindari* settlement to direct management and vice versa would be a grave undertaking involving very careful organization. On April 14, 1783, i.e., within a few days of the beginning of the Bengali year, the Collector is ordered to make a *khas* settlement for 1190 of an estate whose lands extend from Birbhum to Dacca. At the present day this would be a gigantic task. In these days, however, settlements of land revenue were very simply made. When settlement was made with the *zemindar* the Collector had nothing to go on except the previous revenue and the amount of arrears, so settlement was made after a little bargaining at something near the existing revenue. In a farming settlement instead of dealing with the *zemindar* he dealt with an outsider who was prepared to engage for the whole or with a number of outsiders who took leases of portions of the *zemindari*. When he held the *zemindari khas* the Collector simply dealt with a larger number of lessees and farmers. This appears to have been the only difference in the Rajshahi Estate. When Henckell was directed to make a decennial settlement with the *zemindar* or hold the estate *khas* he made what he called a *mufassal* settlement with twenty farmers. Direct management simply meant a settlement with a larger number of farmers—it did not involve direct dealings with the *raiya*s.

Whatever the nature of the settlement, there was a permanent staff in the *mufassal* to watch the Company's interest and collect the monthly instalments of revenue at the chief office of the estate. The best illustration of the methods adopted to safeguard the revenue and to make sure that the collections reached the treasury are to be found in a letter from the Revenue Board, dated 19th June 1787, relating to the neighbouring district of Dinajpur. The Dinajpur estate was to be settled with the proprietor. The Collector was to station officers at each subordinate and chief collection office to keep an account of the collections. The money chest was under double lock, one

key being with the Collector's representative. The monthly revenue was to be paid each month and other disbursements including payment of all the collecting staff made only with the Collector's sanction. Even after the permanent settlement in Rajshahi the Collector maintained a *tahsildari* establishment in the mufassal for the purpose of collecting revenue in permanently-settled estates.

48. The following are the main points in the Amended Code of Regulations relating to the decennial settlement of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa approved by the Governor-General in Council on the 23rd November 1791:—

1. The assessment now fixed for ten years was to be continued thereafter for ever provided the Court of Directors approved.

2. Settlement was to be with the proprietors of the soil whether *zemindars* or *talukdars*.

3. Those *talukdars* who are to be considered actual proprietors of the soil are defined.

4. Revenue-free lands held under valid or invalid grants are excluded from assessment for the present and are to be investigated subsequently. Proprietors' private lands and *chakran* lands are to be assessed.

5. In the special orders it is laid down that the standard for fixing the assessment is to be the revenue of the preceding year compared with accounts and information supplied by the Collectors. If the Board of Revenue considers that the accounts of any district are defective and more information is necessary and that it can be obtained without recourse to *hastabud* and measurements which have been prohibited the decennial settlement of the district may be postponed.

These rules do not apply in the case of separated *taluks* which have not before paid revenue direct to Government or lands of which the assets are known. In these cases the revenue is to be so fixed that including the produce of his private lands the proprietor retains a sum equal to ten per cent. of the revenue as his profit.

6. The Regulation also contains the germ of subsequent Land Registration Enactments. The *zemindar* is to file a return each year distributing his assessment over each of his villages. The object of this is to enable the Collector to apportion the revenue when an estate is split up.

7. It also contains the beginnings of legislation for the protection of tenants.

The special orders given to Henckell, Collector of Rajshahi, were to offer settlement in the first place to the zamindars subject to separation of the separable *taluks*; if he refused the Collector was to hold the estate under direct management for one year and during that period to negotiate with the *zemindar* and the separable *talukdars*.

Raja Ram Krishna was offered settlement at a revenue of Rs. 23,28,101-5-19-1. He refused and proposed to raise the previous year's revenue which was Rs. 2,50,000 less to that sum by a progressive increase extending to the fifth year. The Board had forbidden a progressive increase beyond three years, so they refused this offer. The *Raja* agreed to raise his revenue to the stipulated amount in three years on certain conditions which were impossible, so the Collector suggested direct management for the year 1197. Government then on 28th July 1790 directed the Collector to offer the *Raja* settlement with a progressive increase extending to the fifth year and, in case of refusal or if it was too late in the year to complete the settlement, to hold the country in direct management and meantime to receive proposals from the *talukdars*. Henckell did not communicate those orders to the *Raja* but proceeded to make what he called a *mufassal* settlement with twenty farmers. He stated that he made the settlement with farmers because the *zemindari* was badly managed by the proprietor whose agents cheated him and oppressed the *raiya*s. Certain profitable estates had been carved out of the *parganas* to which they belonged and given to favourites with the right of paying their rent direct to the proprietors instead of through the farmer of the *pargana*. In making this settlement Henckell restored these to the *parganas* to which they belonged. He framed certain

rules which were embodied in the engagements of the farmers. The principal rules were the following :—

- (1) If the *Maharaja* takes settlement of the whole estate the farmer is to pay him the stipulated amount.
- (2) New *abwabs* are prohibited.
- (3) Invalid Revenue-free grants are to be resumed to revenue.
- (4) All profits from waste lands belong to the farmer.
- (5) The farmer is to give monthly receipts to the *raiya*s distinguishing *Khud Kasht* and *Pai Kasht raiya*s, payments on account of *asl* rent and *abwabs*, and payments in kind.
- (6) Assessment of the rent of absconding *raiya*s from those remaining is forbidden.
- (7) In future lands are not to be granted free of rent.
- (8) *Patwaris* and village officials are to be retained.
- (9) Farmers are not to interfere in civil and criminal cases.

The revenue for 1197 was collected from Henckell's farmers. Henckell however had received orders to settle with the *Raja* and he could not disobey them though he threatened the *Raja* with dispossession for ten years if he did not accept the farmers. The *Raja* accordingly took settlement and the Collector handed over the estates to him towards the end of the Bengali year 1197 (on 15th March 1791). The Collector's officers continued to collect from the farmers for some months till the *Raja* began the collection for 1198 with the usual ceremonial (*Punyaha*). *Raja* Ram Krishna engaged to pay a revenue of Rs. 22,52,200 while he collected from the farmers Rs. 25,24 000. He signed the engagement on 15th March 1791 and Henckell forwarded it to the Board on 16th August 1791. It contained the statement that only two *talukdars* had applied for separation and are to pay their revenue direct to the Collector. The Board approved and forwarded the papers to Government. Government entirely disapproved. They drew attention to the Collector's disobedience in not separating the *talukdars* and to the serious and unexplained delay in carrying out the settlement and sending in the papers. Accordingly Government ordered the deputation of Mr J. H Harington, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, as Commissioner to Rajshahi with all the powers of Collector to separate the *taluks* according to the Regulations and complete a settlement of the estate according to the previous orders.

On Harington's report the Board found that Henckell had not immediately communicated Government's orders of 28th July 1791 to the *Raja* but had suppressed them for several months and in the meantime had disposed of the district in farm for ten years to persons many of whom were strangers and adventurers or public officers in subversion of the rights of the *zemindar* and separable *talukdars*, and in opposition to the general Regulations and his particular instructions.

On 20th April 1792 Henckell's *mufassil* settlement was annulled and the *Raja* was informed that he might settle with whom he pleased.

49. "From time immemorial, it has been customary for the *zamindars*, in falling in arrears in the payment of their rents to raise a sum of money for that purpose by disposing of part of their lands, either voluntarily or by compulsion of the Government. These lands sometimes are entirely alienated and become dependent only on the *khalsah* or they are annexed to the domain of another landholder who purchases them, or they are allowed to continue "*muscoory*," that is, under the jurisdiction of their former *zemindar*, paying only the "*tukseemy*" revenue, with the rate of taxes imposed on the rest of the province; but in this case they often afterwards found means, either by complaints, or by the interposition of powerful interest, to procure an order from the Government for their dismemberment, authorizing them, at the same time, to remit their rents immediately to the *Khalsah*."*

A *taluk* was a part of an estate alienated by the *zamindar* either by sale in order to raise money or by gift to an influential favourite. The *talukdar* sometimes paid his proportion of the revenue direct to the Exchequer (or

* Proceedings of the Committee of Circuit held at Cossimbazar, 11th July 1772. Firminiger's Fifth Report, Volume II, p. 547. See also Mr. Shore's Minute on the rights of zamindars and talukdars at p 749.

Khalsah) or to the *zaminadar*, and had the power to dispose of his *taluk* by sale or gift. At the decennial settlement when the *talukdar* was considered to be proprietor of the soil his *taluk* was definitely separated from the original estate to which it had appertained and assessed with a separate revenue payable directly to the Collector. The duty was carried out by Mr. J. H. Harrington in Rajshahi in 1791-2 for the whole of the Rajshahi Zamindari. The number of separated *taluks* was moderate. There were 3,236 in Bhaturia, Bhusna and the Miscellaneous *Mahals* and 408 in Pukhuria. Many of them were small with a revenue of less than fifty rupees.

Two examples will serve to illustrate the method of assessment—Estate No. 795 of the Rajshahi Collectorate. The rent in 1188 had been Rs. 238 5 annas 17 gandas. In 1196 it had been increased to Rs. 391. The *talukdars* said this was more than the *taluk* could pay. The Commissioner took the average collections of the three years 1195-7 which was Rs. 233-3-15 and added thereto a sum of Rs. 86-12-5 assessed on excess land included in the *taluk* by three progressive enhancements thus:—

Revenue of 1199	Rs. 233-3-15	+	11-12-5
„ 1200	Rs. 245-0-0	+	37-0-0
„ 1201	Rs. 282-0-0	+	38-0-0
„ 1202-6	Rs. 320-0-0		

which converted into Company's rupees becomes Rs. 341-5, the present revenue.

Account Settlement of *Taraf Daulshahi* in *Pargana Bhaturia* :—

			Rs.	annas.	gandas.
Rent of 1196 according to the <i>zaminadar's</i> accounts was	...	...	801	5	9
Add an abatement which had been granted in 1194	...	...	596	0	8
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	4,397	5	17
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deduct <i>Sair</i> abolished	...	...	•	Nil.	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			1,397	5	17
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

This was considered too heavy to be immediately imposed, so a sum of Rs. 436 was deducted in the first year and restored in four succeeding years by enhancements of Rs. 75, 100, 100, and 161 so that the permanently-settled revenue of Rs. 1,397-5-17 became payable in the fifth year.

50. Before proceeding to examine the results of the permanent settlement, it is necessary to indicate briefly the conditions, local and general, economic and political, under which this great revenue experiment took place.

The famine of 1770 had resulted in the loss of one-third of the population of the country. The present district of Rajshahi suffered very badly. A large area went out of cultivation, but collection of revenue went on with unabated severity. The *raiylats* became restless. Large numbers deserted their homes and wandered in search of cheaper land. The privileges of the *Khud Kasht raiylats*' fixity of tenure and customary rates of rent became a burden. The wandering *raiylat* could get land at a lower rent. The *raiylats* who had their abode fixed in a village were made to pay the rent of absconding *raiylats* and so the evil accumulated and more *raiylats* absconded. The whole country became unsettled. We find military force used to quell disturbances raised by the *raiylats*.

Cultivators driven from their homes furnished recruits for bands of dacoits which infested the country. The no man's land between Rangpur,

Dinajpur and Rajshahi and detached portions of Rajshahi like Bhitoband and Swaruppur offered a shelter to "herds of dacoits".

In 1784 Ensign Duncanson was deputed against the dacoits. In 1787 Lieutenant Brenan's men surprised a noted leader named Bhawani Pattak; the leader and two of his headmen were killed, eight dacoits were wounded, and forty-two taken prisoner. Seven boats with arms, accoutrements and ammunition were captured. Bands of robbers who called themselves *sanyasis* wandered about the districts plundering as they went. The letters of Mr. E. Strachey in 1808 which are appended to the Fifth Report shew that dacoits flourished exceedingly in Rajshahi in his time. They owed their immunity to the connivance of the *zamindars*, the police and even the officers of the District Courts.

In 1788 the Collector of Dinajpur proposed to execute after summary examination every tenth man taken in arms. Government, however, did not approve of such drastic measures and directed that all prisoners be handed over to the Criminal Courts for regular trial.

The Resident at Malda writing in 1788 says :—

"They ride about the country in parties pretending to be the *Nawab's* people in pursuit of thieves and actually go so far as to tie the hands of some of their own gang and lead them about as apprehended felons. This curious deceit has been practised very lately at Buddigachy."

Again writing in the same month he says :—

"There is a little army of theirs governed by chiefs who ride horseback and in palanquin. They have built themselves homes.

Such daring outrages I never heard of—their number computed at upwards of 200. On a former occasion the Nawab sent a *phousdar* and force who apprehended a great number of them and restored peace and quietness."

Till about the date of the permanent settlement there were no Criminal Courts within reach of the people of the district. The Company had practically no concern with criminal matters till circumstances forced them in 1790 to take criminal administration into their hands. The Muhammadan Courts were worse than useless. The police were under the Muhammadan rulers and were inadequate and useless. The Civil Courts appertained to the *Dewan* and by 1787 there was a Judge in each district who was a covenanted servant of the Company.

In the districts there was very little protection of life and property, and judicial powers were exercised to their own advantage by any one who had the power.

Another grave disadvantage from which the country suffered was the state of the coinage. Up till 1795 there were many different rupees in circulation, all sweated, clipped and debased in every way that ingenuity could devise. The cultivator never knew how the coins for which he sold his produce would be valued when he paid them in as rent. The local Treasury officials made enormous profits by discounting the various rupees and returning them to circulation at a higher rate. The discount paid by the *zamindars* was exacted fourfold from the *raiya*s. The whole trade of the country almost came to a standstill before the reform of the currency by Cornwallis. In 1795 he succeeded in supplying a sufficiency of Company's rupees and enacting that no other rupee should be legal tender. In 1801 the Collector of Rajshahi reported that some old Sonat Rupees and a few French arcots were still current in the district. They did not come into the Treasury because they were changed by the shroffs and *mahajans* at a profit and again put into circulation. The reform of the currency by Lord Cornwallis was of immediate and incalculable benefit to the country.

51. These are the general circumstances in which the new era of the permanent settlement began. The permanent settlement was only one among the fiscal, economic and administrative reforms of Cornwallis. It seemed at first as if the settlement had been fixed too high. It was not till many of the leading families of Bengal had been ruined that the improving economic conditions made the burden of the revenue lighter and lighter. Writing in

October 1801 the Collector of Rajshahi gave the following account of the balances of the Bengali year 1201 (1794-95):—

			Rs.
Balance at the close of 1201	...	...	2,08,551
Since recovered	...	...	1,39,938
	Total	...	68,613

Of this amount, Rs. 11,159 is irrecoverable and Rs. 41,370 is due from absconded defaulters who have no more lands but may perhaps be apprehended and 574 is an authorized deduction. Lands bearing a revenue of Rs. 1,06,524 had been sold during the year 1801 to realize arrears of revenue, but even by that date matters were improving for the Collector states that fewer estates were being sold than formerly. The growing prosperity of the country did not save the Rajshahi estate, it was sold piecemeal and many wealthy *zaminars* in Rajshahi, Murshidabad, Jessore, Pabna, Bogra, Faridpur and Mymensingh have benefited by the disposal of this great estate. The cause of the delapidation of this estate was pure bad management. Nothing could have saved it except radical changes in its administration. Henckell stated that in 1196 when he was appointed to the district he inquired from the *Maharaja* Ram Krishna the causes of the arrears which had accrued each year and the many disorders and irregularities in the country and that the *Maharaja* personally made the following representation:—

"My *zamindari* which forms this district has for some years been in the hands of *Maharani* Bhawani and the *bandabast* and entire management of it have been committed to Chand Thakur who has engrossed in his own name and in the names of his relations Ram Kanta Sarkar, Ram Nath Bhaduri, Nil Kanta Roy, Nyan Chaudhury and others, *zamindari amla* and dependents, the most productive *mahals* in the district taking some himself and giving the remainder to them as *Karari* farms, *jote jama*, *Jimmawari** and making the whole of these *mahals* "*Hoojuri*." At the same time the said *Thakur*, his *amlas* and dependents who have obtained these productive *mahals*, have by false pretences, procured annual abatements of the *jama* of them, the amount of which has been assessed on and collected from other unproductive *mahals* which were without assets for the payment thereof, and the *zamindari* has been ruined by the desertion of *raiyyats* in consequence. The abovementioned *Thakur* being held in high esteem by the *Rani* and possessing her entire confidence acts as he thinks proper and no other person is attended to. No one has the power of ascertaining the assets of the *mahals* held by the *Thakur* and his people, and resuming the undue abatements granted therein by which the revenue of Government has been reduced; and in consequence the country is in disorder, the *raiyyats* have fled from it and annual balances have occurred."

* Kind of tenure.

Grant corroborates in more general terms. In 1791 the *raiyyats* complained to Harington against the chief farmers and under-renters that their rents were increased without a regular agreement, that they were confined and their property was seized and sold. Harington issued a proclamation forbidding enhancement of rent without a written agreement, confinement and corporal punishment. A peon might be placed over a *raiyyat* but if that was not effective the *raiyyat* should be sued in the civil court. Attachment of the crop of *Khudkashi* (settled) *raiyyats* was forbidden. Receipts were to be given for the rent.

The severity with which the Sale Laws were enforced led to complaints by the *zamindars* that they had not the same powers of enforcing the payment of their rents as Government has assumed for enforcing payment of revenue. The following petitions of *Raja* Ram Krishna and the orders thereon illustrate the general complaints of the *zamindars*.

Raja's petition dated the 20th June 1792.

The *Malguzars* of my *zamindari* availing themselves of the Regulations issued relative to the collection of the rents in the past year have withheld

legal sums due from them, and for the satisfaction of the balance owing from them a sale of my lands is ordered. If these orders be continued in force it will be impossible to realize the revenue which cannot be collected without observing *the usual practice of the country*. The past Collectors of this district after ascertaining the usage of the district have made the collections according thereto and have authorized me also to do the same. Moreover the inhabitants of this part of the country indispensably require coercion. I therefore solicit that orders may be issued for collecting the revenue according to ancient usage and practice, or, if it be necessary to submit the question to the Board, that you will be pleased to communicate my application to them and obtain their sanction thereto.

A true translation.

(Sd.) J. HARRINGTON.

Second letter from *Maharaja* Ram Krishna, dated the 21st June 1792.

"I have been honoured with your *parwanah* requiring from me an explicit representation of the usage and practice in the collection of the revenue which I am desirous of continuing in the current year. The general mode of collection throughout the Province of Bengal is as follows: *Mufassal Peadaks* are placed over all the *Naibs*, Farmers, under-renters and *Malgujars* to collect from them the public revenue which is demanded by instalments. If they pay the instalments due it is well. But if they delay and neglect the payment thereof they are confined and fettered and if this fail of obtaining the realization of the public revenue corporal punishment is inflicted. No person receives indulgence, but all persons without distinction are confined, pressed and beaten and every means taken to collect the revenue from them without favour to any one, and the houses and effects of those in balance are attached and held in sequestration till the full discharge of the arrears due when they are released again. Thus, Sir, agreeably to your directions I have explicitly represented the immemorial usage of this country."

On these petitions Harrington reported that the practices referred to though illegal had everywhere been resorted to. A Regulation defining the power which might legally be exercised by the landholders and renters in collecting their rents was much wanted. The established courts are distant and a more ready means than recourse to them is required because the raiyats took advantage of the absence of compulsory powers. He suggested powers of distraint and sale being given to *zamindars* under proper precautions. The Board of Revenue in forwarding this to the Governor-General in Council pointed out that no powers of distraint existed and recommended that they be granted under proper safeguards. To ensure himself a secure revenue the *Raja* applied for authority to grant leases in perpetuity and on 8th April 1793 Government ordered that permanent leases could not be authorised consistently with the Regulation though he was at liberty to grant leases fixing the rent for the period of his own engagement. Considering that the permanent settlement proclamation had been issued on 22nd March 1793 and that his revenue had been practically fixed in perpetuity the wording of the Government order is curious. The rules in force were reissued as Regulation 44 of 1793 and limited the term of the lease at fixed rent to ten years. In June we find the *Raja* in further difficulty. He stated that the new regulations had thrown collections into disorder; the assessment was heavy and could not be realized; so he prayed for certain abatements, or in the alternative that the Collector should take over the *zamindari* and pay him a proprietor's allowance. He got the reply that if he did not pay the revenue his lands would invariably be sold.

52. When land revenue was in arrears the Muhammadans used to proceed against the person of the *zamindar*. He was imprisoned and even tortured, but he retained his estate. Always in arrears he was perpetually being squeezed, but so long as he retained his estate he continued to possess resources which enabled him

Effect of the Sale Laws.

to pit his power of evasion against the power of the Government. From 1765 to 1793 the power of compulsion gradually changed and after 1794 the short and sharp process of sale was invariably applied. The unbusinesslike and dilatory old *zamindari* methods had to accommodate themselves to the change. If the *zamindar* could not improve his management he went to the wall. He had no opportunity of evading and temporizing. The old methods of enforcing payment were inhumane, but the Sale Law was fatal. The *zamindar* had to pay his revenue in monthly instalments and the estate was liable to sale for arrears of any month. In 1800 the Collector of Rajshahi points out the harshness of demanding the instalment of one month on the first of the following month and recommends that the instalment of one month should be payable on the 15th of the following month to enable the *zamindar* to get his rents in from the *mufassal*.

The difficulty which the landlords found in making punctual payments was brought very prominently to the notice of Government. The representations of the landlords were strongly corroborated by the number of sales. The powers given to landlords by Regulation VII of 1819 modified in V of 1912 were the result. I find it difficult to believe however so far as Rajshahi is concerned that these regulations were rendered necessary by the excessive independence of the *raiya*s, though the Collector's remarks on *Raja Ram Krishna's* petitions give some support to this view.

It was an attempt to save the old *zamindars* who were doomed in any case owing to their incapacity. No reasonable legislation could have saved the Rajshahi estate. The *raiya*s of Rajshahi to the present day are subservient and yield readily to just or unjust demands. A new race of proprietors acquired the estates which were sold in auction, and found no difficulty in paying the revenue promptly. As early as 1801 the Collector reports : "The purchasers in general at the public sales are men who have raised themselves by service, and their system of management is considered to be conducted on better principles than those of the former proprietors from the circumstances of its not now being necessary to sell so many estates as formerly."

When better Government, better management and improved economic conditions had rendered the permanent settlement secure, Government had to turn its attention to the protection of the *raiya*s. We have seen that the protection of the *raiya*s was an object of Government before the decennial settlement ; it is prominent in the Regulations of 1793. The proprietors were to execute written contracts with each of their *raiya*s. This was not done in Rajshahi. For some years after 1793 the security of the proprietors was a more prominent object than the protection of the *raiya*s. The latter object became increasingly urgent. The attempt to resuscitate an obsolete and never efficient village agency to check the work of the *zamindars'* agents in the interior failed. It was not till the passing of the legislation which culminated in the present Tenancy Act that the promise in the Permanent Settlement Regulation of protection to the *raiya*s was fulfilled.

53. Resumption of lands held free of assessment under an invalid title took place in Rajshahi between 1836 and 1847. In that time 177 permanently-settled and 5 temporarily-settled estates were added to the rent-roll. The revenue of the permanently-settled estates is Rs. 10,885. Since 1847 there has been no resumption of invalid *Lakheraj*. During the Revenue Survey which ended in 1852 a number of *Izad* or invalid revenue-free estates were reported, but the proceedings were not disposed of.

It came to notice in 1870 that the proceedings were still pending. The Collector reported that the cases should be dropped for two reasons because these concealed revenue-free properties had not been in possession of Government within 60 years and therefore the cases were barred by limitation, and secondly as most of the parganas of Rajshahi had been settled at the decennial settlement in a lump without specification of area, even if the cases had not been barred by limitation *Izad* situated in those parganas could not legally be resumed. The Commissioner ordered the cases to be struck off because they were barred by limitation, and the Board of Revenue in their No. 197 A., dated the 2nd September 1870, to the Commissioner of Rajshahi Division, approved of the Commissioner's action.

54. Originally the *kanungo* was an officer of the Imperial Government whose duty was to check and supervise the *zamindar's* proceedings in regard to the collection of the public revenue. The *patwari* was subordinate to the *kanungo* and bore the same relation to the village *gomasta* as the *kanungo* did to the *zamindar*. Even before the British accession these officers had ceased to exercise real functions. The *zamindars* had to be left to collect their rents in their own way. A system where the *zamindaris* were let to the highest bidder did not admit of close supervision of collections by imperial officers in the locality. The *kanungo* ceased to be anything but the *zamindar* of his *jagir*. The *pargana* of Rokanpur in Malda, Rajshahi and Murshidabad was held by one of the *kanungos*. Its lands are very scattered. *Kanungos* used the opportunities of their office to acquire lands in various places and add them to their service lands. The fifth Report states: "In Bengal the disorder which increased as the Mogul Empire declined had destroyed the efficiency of those checks which had enabled the governing power to acquire an accurate account of the village collections. The office of *kanungo* had become little more than a name and no better mode appeared for gaining a knowledge of the value of the lands than could be obtained, by a comparison of different years' collections or by reference to village accounts which were liable to fabrication."

Kanungos were abolished at the permanent settlement. The *patwaris* in the villages remained in existence and continued to be called *patwaris* but became merely servants of the *zamindars'* agents. They were, however, given certain duties under Regulation VIII of 1793, section 63. They were to supply information to facilitate the decision of suits, to prevent diminution of the revenue "by enabling the Collectors to procure the necessary information and accounts for allotting the public *jama* upon estates that may be divided agreeably to the principles prescribed in Regulation I of 1793."

In Regulation VII of 1799 Collectors are called on to appoint *patwaris* where they do not exist. Apparently the *patwaris* were not satisfactory, for in 1815 the Court of Directors directed that *patwaris* should be public instead of *zamindari* servants and should be paid from public funds. This, however, was not done. It was pointed out by Government that the cost could only be met by a cess on *zamindars* or *raiyyats* which would be looked on as contrary to the principles of the permanent settlement and that the *patwari* would only cause mischief if he sided with *zamindar* or *raiyyat* against Government and would be odious to both if he did his duty.

The *patwaris* were left as servants of the *zamindar* but *kanungos* were appointed to supervise them by Regulation I of 1819. They prepared lists of estates and parganawar lists of villages, but no progress was made towards a record of the extent of the possessions of *zamindars* and of the rights and interests of the agricultural community or of the details of village management. The landlords systematically opposed all arrangements having for their object the acquisition of information regarding the land tenure of the country and the produce of the soil. The *kanungos* got their information from the *patwaris* and it was recognized that the *patwaris* being servants of the *zamindar* would only report what suited the *zamindar*.

The Board of Revenue was of opinion that the records of the *kanungos'* office were useless as matter of judicial reference.

"Until means are devised of ensuring the authority of the documents furnished whether they relate to accounts, mensuration or *raiyyatwar* assessments the office of *kanungo* will mislead instead of giving any useful information. In 1828 *kanungos* were abolished in Rajshahi and other districts. *Patwaris* still remained in existence. In Regulation IX of 1833 duplicates of *patwari* accounts were to be filed in the Collector's office. This was not done. *Patwaris* continued to exist in name as *zamindari* servants for fifty years more but had no public functions."

55. Regulation XLVIII of 1793 prescribed a general register of estates and a quinquennial register of mutations. There were to be cross references from one to the other and the general register was to be rewritten every five years from the intermediate register.

Regulation VIII of 1800 provided for a *pargana* Register showing all villages of each estate in the *pargana* and an intermediate *pargana* register to show annexures, separations, divisions or transfers. The *pargana* register was to be rewritten every fifth year from the intermediate register. The general register under XLVIII of 1793 was not to contain details of villages. The registers, however, were not kept up in such a manner as to be really useful in any district of Bengal. The incomplete condition of the estate registers in Rajshahi Collectorate made the work of the Revenue surveyors in Rajshahi very difficult and was very severely commented on in connection with the preparation of *Mahalwar* and *Mauzawar* Registers. It was not till after the revenue survey that complete records were available. The *Mauzawar* and *Mahalwar* Registers formed the basis of fresh general and *pargana* registers and gave Land Registration a fresh start.

56. The following old papers connected with Land Registration are found in the Collectorate :—

I. There are various returns filed by proprietors giving the assets of their estates village by village. I have found similar papers relating to estates in neighbouring districts dating several years before the permanent settlement. The earliest provision I can find for the production of these papers by proprietors is contained in paragraph 43 of the Amended Decennial Settlement Regulation of 1791. The information required by Regulation 48 of 1793 for the general and quinquennial registers and for the *pargana* registers by VIII of 1800 was filed by proprietors in much the same form and under the same names. The names applied to these lists are numerous : *Tahud Milani*, *Ekjai Panchasana*, *Ekjai Jami Jama*, *Hakikat Jami Jama*, *Dehabandi*, *Hakikat Chauhaddibandi* or various combinations of these terms. The information given varies. The following is a good example. It is headed "*Terij Hastobud Jami Jama Tahut Milani Taraf Alerdiar*" and is dated 1202 (1795). The following are the headings :—

1. Name of the Estate.
2. Names of *Mauzas* divided into *asli* or original and *dakhili* subsequently added. The share of the estate in each *mauza* is also given.
3. Gross area.
4. Deductions on account of rent-free lands (*Imlak*) and waste which is divided into cultivable (*laik*) and uncultivable (*nalaik*).
5. Balance of cultivated land held by raiyats.
6. Total *Hastobud* or rent-roll.
7. Collection charges. These are divided into *Dehati* or (local) and *Parganati* (central).
8. Balance or net assets.
9. Revenue in *Sicca* rupees.
10. Name of Proprietor.
11. Name of Farmer.
12. Boundaries.

In this particular case the assets in 1202 are Rs. 1,013 and in 1205 Rs. 991, the revenue being *Sicca* Rs. 1,197 or Rs. 1,277, so the Proprietor makes out that the Government revenue is more than the net assets. These returns are not reliable as they were compiled by the *zamindars* themselves and not checked in any way.

In many of the returns there is a deduction from the gross area of the area covered by the proprietor's private lands which are divided into homestead and *chakran* lands. Such a deduction is incorrect as these lands were amalgamated with the revenue-paying lands under sections 39 and 41 of the Decennial Settlement Regulation.

II. *Taidad*.—There are about 38,000 *Taidads* which were filed under the *Lakshiraj* Regulations. Many of them do not belong to the present district. The registers are written in the Persian character. No attempt was made during settlement operations to identify the properties to which the *Taidads* refer. The register contains the following information : Kind of grant,

name of grantor and grantee, name of present possessor and his relationship to grantee, date of the deed and names of villages.

III. *Dastur Rewaj* Registers exist for some *parganas*. This and the following registers belong to the period 1819-1828 when the office of the *Kanungo* had been revived.

The *Dastur Rewaj* Registers contain a statement of the customs of the *pargana* as follows :—

1. Name of *mauza*.
2. Pay of village officials, *Patwari*, *Mandal*, *Paik*, *Kotwal*, *Halsana*.
3. Length of the measuring rope.
4. Area deducted as a matter of grace from the calculated area by way of allowance for embankments or ditches.
5. Customary *abwab*.
6. Rates for various classes of land.
7. Crops grown in the different seasons.
8. Monthly instalments.
9. Boundaries.

IV. *Mauzawar Register*.—This was prepared in 1827 for certain *parganas* and contains boundaries and the particulars proscribed for the *Pargana Register* in Regulation VIII of 1800.

V. *Tokhandi* contains the name, pay and date of appointment of a *Patwari* for each village in some *parganas*.

VI. List of papers filed by the *Patwaris*.

VII. List of papers compiled by the *Kanungos*.

57. Previous to 1841 the estates on the revenue roll of the district were not numbered in serial order. The Board of Revenue ordered this to be done in their letter No. 3, dated 20th January 1841, addressed to the Commissioner of Revenue for the division of Murshidabad. There is an old Register in the Collectorate corresponding to the present A Register bearing dates from 1844-50. Many pages are missing and the remainder is badly worm-eaten. In numbering the estates of the district it appears that the main blocks of the various *parganas* were taken seriatim beginning with Lashkarpur. The estates of Lashkarpur come first on the revenue roll though this *pargana* was not part of the Rajshahi estate and formed a district by itself till it was annexed to Murshidabad before the permanent settlement. When the main blocks of all the *parganas* were numbered outlying parts were given numbers. Estates formed subsequently to 1841 are of course numbered according to the date of their formation. It is extraordinarily difficult to ascertain the origin of the estates now on the roll. The estate bundle seldom tells how the older estates came on the revenue roll. At the end of 1919 the number of estates was 1,686. They fall into the following classes :—

1. <i>Nizamat</i> estates.—These are estates which existed at the time of the decennial settlement. They include <i>kharija taluks</i> .	919
2. Estates created by partition.—In the <i>mahalwar</i> register prepared after the revenue survey some of these are also called <i>Nizamat</i> estates, being offshoots from original <i>Nizamat</i> estates.	390
3. Estates transferred from other districts	110
4. Resumed estates settled permanently after the permanent settlement	178
5. <i>Diara</i> estates settled permanently	18
6. <i>Nizamat</i> estates purchased by Government and again settled permanently	17
7. Escheated estates settled permanently	2
8. Temporarily-settled private estates	29
9. Government estates	23
Total	1,686

Of the *Diara* estates which have been settled permanently eight, numbering 1555-62, were resumed in 1837 out of the dried-up bed of the river Gur in Singra Thana. The others were all resumed during 1869-71 after the *Diara* survey. Of the temporarily-settled estates six are resumed *Lakhiraj* and twenty-three are *Diara* estates. Of the twenty-three Government estates two escheated to Government as *Ultimus heres*, seven were purchased in sales for arrear of revenue, twelve were island chars which became the property of Government under Regulation XI of 1825, and two were acquired. These acquisitions mark stages in the history of the district. One was in 1825 when the headquarters moved from Nator to Rajshahi and the other in 1864 after the old court buildings were swept away by the Ganges.

There are eleven permanently-settled revenue paying estates and six revenue-free estates on the revenue roll for which no land has been recorded in the record-of-rights. The estates which bear the Nos. 540, 541 and 542 are said to have lands in village *jote Kulu* in Lalpur Thana. The village was not traced at the revenue survey and is still untraced. It may have been washed away by the Ganges or absorbed in a neighbouring estate. The revenue of these estates is Rs. 3-8, Rs. 2-13 and Re. 1-12 respectively. Other three estates 559 with a revenue of Rs. 39-6, 560 with a revenue of Rs. 30-51 and 561 with a revenue of Rs. 19-11, are said to have land in village Fulbari. This village also was untraced at the revenue survey and has not been identified. Estates bearing Nos. 1150 and 1898 with revenue of Rs. 11-12 and Re. 1-8 are recorded in the Collector's registers as having land in certain villages in Singra Thana. The land is now in possession of neighbouring proprietors who hold it as part of their own estates. The lands which are responsible for the Government revenue in these cases can be identified if necessary from the revenue survey thak maps and registers. Estates Nos. 1898, revenue Rs. 23-4 and 1904, Rs. 131-2 and 1915, Rs. 59-8 are *diara* estates resumed and permanently settled after the *diara* survey. The lands of these estates are now under water.

In all the above estates the recorded proprietors are paying the Government revenue.

Six revenue-free estates Nos. 10, 24, 35, 43, 61 and 72 have had no land recorded. No papers have been found in the Collectorate by which the lands might be identified. The recorded proprietors in some cases have other estates in the village and cannot distinguish the land. In some cases the recorded proprietors have lost possession of the lands a long time ago and cannot identify them.

58. What we know as revenue survey maps are not the most important result of the revenue survey. The real result of that survey is to be found in the *thak* maps and statements kept with more or less care on the record-room shelves, and in the Estate Registers prepared by the surveyors on which the current Collectorate Registers of estates are based. The real objects of the survey will be clear from the following extracts from letters of the Board of Revenue :—

"The main object contemplated in the survey of the permanently-settled districts of Bengal and Bihar is to determine the relation of land to *jamma* by the ascertainment of the areas and boundaries of *mehals*. The first step towards such ascertainment is the accurate survey by scientific agency of the boundaries of villages, and when a *mehal* consists of one or more integral and compact villages it is evident that no more is required and accordingly in such cases the proceedings go no further than the professional boundary survey. But if the *mehal* consists of part only of a village or villages or if the lands of a village composing a *mehal* are intermixed with those of another village appertaining to another *mehal*, it is evident that the mere boundary survey is insufficient and the deficiency is then supplied by a native field measurement or *khasrah* to ascertain the *mehalwari* distribution of the lands excepting when the intermixture is so little intricate and the divisions so

* Board's remarks in paragraph 5 of Superintendent of Survey, Bihar's No. 134 of 17th December 1842 to Commissioner, Patna.

large as to permit of the details of property being also delineated by the professional survey at a reasonable expense."

"The Board desire to impress upon you the imperative necessity of the most heedful attention to the preparation of the *mehalwari* and *mauzahwari* registers which are intended to embody and record in a form admitting of easy reference all the valuable information obtained by these costly survey operations."—*Board to Commissioners, dated 20th December 1847.*

59. Rajshahi was one of the earliest districts in Bengal in which the revenue survey was carried out. Bengal conditions were not known to the surveyors and their methods were in a state of transition.

The procedure employed in preparing the maps and records by which the objects of the survey were permanently attained falls into several stages and was carried out partly by civil Superintendents and partly by the professional surveyors—

(a) The first stage was the demarcation on the ground of village boundaries by means of temporary boundary marks. A map, not necessarily more than a rough eye sketch, was made at the same time to serve as a guide to the revenue surveyor, as he proceeded from mark to mark round the boundary of the village. This was done by the Deputy Collector or civil Superintendent.

(b) The boundaries of estates within the village, if more than one estate existed, were marked on the ground and mapped in the same way by the civil Superintendent's staff. Where only two or three estates existed an eye sketch was sometimes considered enough to supplement the marks on the ground. In less simple cases magnetic bearings and linear measurements were taken with more or less accuracy. In villages where the intermixture of estates was excessive every field had to be measured (*khasra* measurement). In the first year of the survey in Rajshahi *khasra* survey when necessary was done by the professional surveyors. In 1851, however, *khasra* work became the duty of the civil Superintendent, and the heavy arrears of *khasra* work which had accrued was handed over to the civil Superintendent's staff.

(c) The preparation of accurate maps of village boundaries with topographical details was the work of the professional surveyors. The village maps on a scale of four miles to the inch are well known. *Pargana* maps on a scale of one inch to the mile were prepared from them.

(d) When the survey of a *pargana* was completed the *pargana* registers were written up. These registers are the basis of the Collector's general, *mauzawar* and *mahalwar* registers and contain the chief results of the survey.

(e) Inquiry into the liability to pay revenue of lands which did not pay revenue was ancillary to the main object of the survey. In addition certain statistics of population and cultivation were collected.

60. The *thak* maps of Rajshahi district are of three kinds known by the vernacular names of *Latha kata* , *Mahalwar* and *Khetbat* . *Latha kata* means measured by a rod, *mahalwar* means measured according to estates and *khetbat* means measured field by field, and is the same thing as measurement by *khasra* or detailed list of fields. The *Latha kata* map is the rudest of eye sketches with distances between boundary marks noted on it. It was meant only as a rough guide to let the professional surveyor know the number of, and distance between, *thaks* or boundary maps. It occurs in villages that appertain to one estate only. In the rules of 1851 it was ordered that all measurements be made by chain and compass and all maps to scale, so *Latha kata* maps were abolished. *Mahalwar* maps are found when there are several estates in a village each owning fairly large blocks of land. Each block is called a *Chak* . The boundaries of the village and each block were usually surveyed by compass and chain. Sometimes in simple cases there is simply an eye sketch of the village and estate boundary. On comparison with our maps it was found that estate blocks could be identified fairly often but by their shape only. The position of a block within the village is no guide as no attempt was made to connect isolated blocks with the rest of the survey.

Khetbat maps had to be made when estates in a village were so many or so intermixed that one field belonged to a different estate from its neighbour. Some of these maps are eye sketches which show the position of a field with respect to its immediate neighbours and are not meant to be accurate in any other respect. Others were made after careful measurement. Fields on the periphery were first plotted with the help of chain and compass and in the circuit this closed the internal fields were surveyed by chain alone. Maps which are partly *khetbat* and partly *mahalwar* are not uncommon.

61. The primary purpose of a *thakbast* map was to guide the revenue surveyor and show him what he had to survey. It was found that the detail introduced with the object of showing the boundaries of different estates within a village was not wanted and indeed could not be dealt with by the professional surveyor. Originally he was supposed to put in the estate boundaries which he found in the *thakbast* maps and even in the rules of 1850 he is ordered to do so. In September 1851 however these orders were changed and it was directed that henceforward the professional maps should be a record of the geographical and topographical features of villages and that *mahalwar* details should be depicted in the *thakbast* and *khasra* maps of the Superintendents only. An obvious reason for the change was that the scale of the village map did not permit in many cases the plotting of *mahalwar* detail. The change also introduced a natural division of labour. The professional surveyors were no longer concerned with revenue detail. After these orders in 1851 the definement of estate boundaries became the duty of the civil Superintendents. The majority of the Rajshahi district however was surveyed by the revenue surveyors in the seasons 1848-49, 1849-50 and 1850-51 and an attempt was made by Mr. Pemberton* to incorporate in the revenue survey maps as much revenue detail as possible. In his report on the work of season 1848-49 he says, "931 arajoes have been surveyed during the season, two-thirds of which would have been measured by *khasra* had I not agreed with my civil Superintendent to survey them professionally." In season 1850-51 no less than 1,508 arajoes were divided off by professional means. In spite of these efforts it was discovered a large number of villages surveyed in this and previous seasons has still to be surveyed by *khasra*. The *khasra* work of villages surveyed in 1850-51 and later was done by the civil Superintendent.

62. The revenue survey as its name denotes was undertaken for revenue purposes. The unit which was adopted as the unit of survey was the *mauza* and this was defined in the note of directions for Settlement Officers, 1849, as a parcel of land which had a separate name in the revenue records, i.e., practically a local subdivision of an estate or mahal. The professional surveyor in Bengal was forced to abandon the attempt to show in his maps the boundaries of all *mauzas* thus defined. The revenue survey map after 1850 came to be the map of a compact area showing topographical detail only. Often of course the revenue survey village boundary coincides with an estate boundary, but the revenue surveyor ceased to concern himself with estate boundaries as such. In the Rajshahi maps estate boundaries have been adhered to to an extent which must greatly have added to the surveyor's labour. Villages of a ridiculously minute area have been separately surveyed. One village is entirely within the periphery of another village. An obstinate attempt was made to record the *mauza* as a subdivision of an estate so that a *mauza* should appertain to one estate only. A small plot which is situated within *mauza* B, though not belonging to the *mauza* B estate, has to be surveyed and shown on the map of village B. Its area is however deducted from the area of village B and included in that of village A in the village and estate register. Village A may have many of these detached plots. The Collectorate registers show that an estate has land in village A only, while geographically and in our records it has land in B and in many other villages besides A.

63. The maps were arranged by *parganas*. This proved to be an extremely inconvenient arrangement because the Rajshahi *parganas* are not compact blocks but are scattered about to an extraordinary extent in this and neighbouring districts. When a *pargana* was complete, a fact very difficult

to ascertain, the registers showing a list of estates with the villages in which they have lands, and a list of villages showing the estates in each, were prepared. The work was done from the information recorded by the civil Superintendent in the *thakbast* records. The process of writing these registers took a long time. I quote from the annual report of the Superintendent of Survey of this division written in December 1856: "The districts of Rajshahi and Pabna were demarcated at a time (1849-50-51-52) when sufficient care was not taken to distinguish and delineate all the estates and villages entered in the Collectorate lists. The consequence is that when the registers of this *pargana* are being prepared numbers of villages and estates are found totally unaccounted for in the *thakbast* records. This necessitates enquiries from recorded proprietors, local investigation, and in many instances fresh demarcation. A village noted in the Collector's books after long search and enquiry is at last definitely discovered to have been absorbed in the Ganges; another known by a different name in the *mufassal*, is, after an equal delay, discovered as already measured under that designation, in connection perhaps with a wrong estate. Hence it is, after demarcation and survey has been conducted on wrong or imperfect data, that registering work is so tedious a process, and that in the present instance although their demarcation and survey have been so long concluded, there still remain six *parganas* to be completed in *zilla* Rajshahi and thirty *parganas* in *zilla* Pabna."

In 1853 when the preparation of the registers was in its early stages the Superintendent wrote as follows:—

"The inaccuracy of the old *khushra missils* discovered at the time of preparing the *khatians* previous to registry, has been productive of considerable delay; it has been found necessary in some cases to reject the *khushra* measurement as worthless, and send an amin to trace the *mahalswari* lands with the compass.

"The discrepancies and inaccuracies in the Collectorate lists supplied to our office from the district, appear to be greater than those of Malda, and much time has been lost attempting to reconcile these discrepancies. It appears from reports received from the Collector that the lists furnished to us were prepared partly from the *Canoongoe's* papers, and partly from the *mouzawaree* list supplied by the *zamindars* after the settlement; neither of these records, it seems, are to be depended upon; the Collector allows that several of the villages and shares are incorrectly recorded, and that he cannot reconcile the discrepancies found to exist, by reference to any papers in his office.

"It has always been the practice in this division to make the Collectorate lists the basis of the registers, and to endeavour to reconcile any discrepancies found at the time of registering between our *thakbast* or *khushra* records and the Collectorate lists. When any such discrepancy has been discovered, reference has been made to the Collector, and if he has been unable to account for it, the possession of the proprietors, as ascertained by our measurement, has regulated the entry in the register.

"Where, however, as is the case in this district, the accuracy of the Collectorate lists is allowed to be doubtful, it seems to me an unnecessary waste of time to attempt to make our registers agree with them.

"I would therefore recommend that we should record in our registers the state of the property as found by our measurements, whether it agrees with the Collectorate lists or not, without referring to the Collector to account for the discrepancies.

"At present the Deputy Collector is obliged to make daily references to the Collector and the progress of the registers is consequently considerably retarded. The general reply to the references has been that there are no papers in the Collectorate but those from which the lists furnished to us were prepared, and that the discrepancies can only be accounted for by *mufassal* investigation."

At the present day there are in the Collectorate no useful estate registers earlier than those prepared in connection with the revenue survey. There are some scattered returns made by the *zamindars* in response to the

Collector's attempt to collect material for his quinquennial registers and *pargana* registers compiled by the *kanungos* between 1819 and 1828. These papers are hopelessly incomplete and apparently never were anything else.

64. The importance of the revenue survey lies in the fact that it has fixed the limits of the land for which a particular revenue is paid. As it was made in Rajshahi more than 50 years after the permanent settlement and there was no satisfactory record of the land on which in 1793 a particular revenue had been settled, the estates were defined according to possession at the time of the survey. The methods adopted were much less elaborate and costly than the methods of preparing a record-of-rights now-a-days and the results are less correct. When we found present possession to differ considerably from the state of things shown in revenue survey maps, it was sometimes possible to prove by *chithas* antedating the revenue survey that the revenue survey *thak* maps were wrong.

The revenue survey maps and records have statutory authority in the Tenancy Act definition of village and estate.

There is, however, some ambiguity about the definition of a village. The map of village A may contain a block of land called a *chak* which belongs to village B and parts of village A may not appear in the map of village A but appear as *chaks* in other maps. The map bears a statement to the effect that deducting the area of village B and adding the area belonging to A surveyed in villages C and D the total area of A is so many acres. This area is treated as the area of A in the estate registers which were prepared on the basis of the revenue survey records. It has been argued that village as defined in the Tenancy Act means the net area of A after the plus and minus adjustments and not the area contained within the periphery of the map of A. In the present survey the revenue survey practice had not been followed. Portions shown as detached in the revenue survey map have been included in the village in which they lie. By notification under the Tenancy Act the present survey has been adopted for the purpose of defining villages. In the Tenancy Act definition of an estate the entries in the Collector's Land Registers are final. In these registers villages in which an estate has lands and the area of the land are taken from the revenue survey records. In the present record following settlement practice possession has been followed. A particular field found in possession of the owner of estate No. 1 is recorded as belonging to that estate though according to the Collector's registers it belongs to estate No. 2. Legally the limits of an estate are fixed by the Collector's registers which follow the *thakbast* maps and records. A proprietor acquiring a title to part of an estate by adverse possession acquires it as part and hable for its proportion of the land revenue of the original estate. If the estate is sold for arrears of revenue the purchaser acquires the estate as originally settled which means in practice according to the *thakbast*. In a district of big estates like Rajshahi Government is not seriously concerned with comparatively small changes in the boundaries of estates as the land revenue is not thereby endangered. A person who has gained a title to part of an estate by adverse possession is a proprietor of that estate as defined in the Land Registration Act, and should get his name registered to make his position secure. I have never heard of this being done.

Recent orders of the Board of Revenue have directed that the estate registers be rewritten on the basis of the settlement record.

65. In 1811 the Collector of Rajshahi wrote: "There should be one standard of measurement for the whole country; at least for each district. I mention this in consequence of the measurement being different in almost every village in this district which is a constant source of litigation and dispute between the *raiyat* and *zamindar*."

The friction over the standard of measurement has continued down to the present time. The record-of-rights puts an end to all these disputes as the rent of each tenancy has been recorded with the area expressed in acres, a standard that cannot be tampered with.

Throughout the district landlords have procured large enhancements of rent since the permanent settlement by reducing the size of the bigha.

Examples might be multiplied indefinitely. A few will suffice. *Ramchandrapur* village in *Lashkarpur Pargana* was recorded as an invalid *Lakhiraj* in 1842. Its area was then 355 *bighas*, 141 being cultivated and the rest waste; the total collection amounted to Re. 70-1-8. Its present area is 440 standard *bighas* and the collections are Re. 555-9-6. There has been some slight accretion from the river Baral but otherwise the village is unchanged.

A *chitha* of 1204 B.S. (1797) of one of the big *Lashkarpur* estates reveals the fact that this old *bigha* measured 108 × 108 cubits. In the Collectorate three cubits are preserved which have been filed by *Lashkarpur* proprietors. One measures 19½ inches and two measure 21½ inches. The rent now averages Re. 1-4 for a *bigha* of 1,600 square yards, whereas in 1842 it was about 8 annas for a *bigha*, three times that size. This is an extreme example. Besides these three cubits of *Lashkarpur Pargana* there are 12 others in the Collectorate record-room.

		Inches.
Cubit of <i>Raja Ram Jiban Roy</i>	...	25.2
„ <i>Sib Nath Roy</i>	...	21.625
„ Do.	...	21.75
„ <i>Pargana Katarmal</i>	...	19.5 and 17.375
and one from which a bit has been broken.		
Cubit of <i>Pargana Chandlai</i>	...	20
„ <i>Khasmahal Bhanukar</i>	...	18.5
„ <i>Gopi Nath Mazumdar</i>	...	23.75
„ <i>Pargana Islampur</i>	...	21.625
„ <i>Pargana Barbakpur</i>	...	19.625

This last was filed comparatively recently within the memory of the Recordkeeper; there is no record of the date but probably in connection with the dispute about the standard during the settlement of the *Dubalhati Estate* in 1888-91. There are no records connected with these cubits and no one can say when or why they were filed in the record-room.

There have been various attempts to ascertain the land measures in use in the district. In 1842 *Tables of Land Measures in use in the Lower Provinces* were compiled by Mr. J. W. Powell. For all the *Rajshahi parganas* where the *bigha* is said to be used the standard *bigha* or in some cases even a smaller unit is given. In the revenue survey map of each village the area of the *bigha* in use is given in square yards. Almost invariably the standard *bigha* of 1,600 square yards is specified. These figures were given without proper inquiry, and in many cases can be proved by indisputable evidence to be incorrect. In a few cases the landlords even now admit a larger *bigha* than is entered in the revenue survey maps, e.g., in villages *Mamudpur* and *Dastananagar* in *Pargana Bhaturia* a cubit of 24 inches, in *Mahadighi* in *Amrul* a cubit of 22 inches, and in *Krishnapur* in *Chinaso* 24 inches is admitted while the revenue survey maps give the standard *bigha* based on a cubit of 18 inches.

The evidence about the standard of measurement in *zamindari* *Dibi Bisia* (*Brikutsa*) in *Pargana Amrul* is as clear as will be found in any particular case and illustrates the sort of evidence available. The landlord made a measurement in 1304 B.S., using the standard *bigha*. A large increase in area over the former area was manifest and to this new area the old rates of rent were applied producing a very large enhancement. There had been periodical surveys in the estate. Village *Bisia* was surveyed before 1272 and measured 2,172 *bighas*; in 1272 it was 2,183 *bighas*, in 1278 it was 2,191 *bighas*, in 1296 it was found to be 2,404 *bighas* and in 1304 the last survey 2,679 *bighas*. Its actual area is 899 acres. There was no encroachment on waste. The landlord could only say that his *amins* had deceived him in the earlier surveys. The history of all villages in the estate is the same. In three early surveys the area is almost constant. In 1296 there is a moderate increase and in 1304 a very large increase in area. The landlord could point to the revenue survey map where the standard *bigha* is recorded as the prevailing *bigha*, but it is beyond doubt that the first three measurements were made using a *bigha* based on a longer cubit and that in 1296 the landlord began the process of reducing the old *bigha* to the standard *bigha*. The fact that the three earliest measurements agree so closely negatives the landlord's plea that his *amins*

measured him. The only possible way to explain the measurement is by a change in the standard. There is some external evidence also. In Dihi Banka an estate of the same pargana a cubit of 21 inches is admitted by landlords and tenants to this day. If we convert the present exact area into bighas based on a 21 inches cubit we get in all the fourteen villages concerned a figure which corresponds roughly with the figures in the three early *chittas*. Finally this pargana was part of the Rajshahi *saminda* in which there is a very strong tradition of a large *bigha* which prevailed in earlier times. In most cases the evidence is nothing like so clear as this because the early survey papers are not available. In 1890 in the Dubalhati settlement the standard of measurement was one of the chief subjects of dispute. No definite conclusion could be come to and a compromise was made by which the *raiya*s had to pay excess rent only for area beyond forty per cent. in excess of their old holdings. In some cases there is clear evidence of a change in the standard of measurement but tradition and analogy, inconclusive as applied to particular cases but convincing in its bulk when applied to the district as a whole warrant the statement that rents on the whole have been nearly doubled by the substitution of the standard *bigha* for a larger *bigha*. The adoption of a certain *bigha* as the standard *bigha* was unfortunate for the *raiya*s of the district. It is probable that rents would have been enhanced by some other method if this one had not lain ready to hand. Still it was an easy opportunity to the landlords when the revenue survey maps informed him that his land contained a very much larger number of *bighas* than his measurement papers showed. Official inquiries and the entries in the revenue survey maps must have been made rather perfunctorily. I have no doubt that entries in the revenue survey maps especially were directly responsible for much illegal enhancement of rents in the district.

CHAPTER V.

The present operations.

(1) The main operations.

66. In letter No. 1561R., dated the 11th July 1910, the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam asked for the Government of India's sanction to the extension of survey and settlement operations to the district of Rajshahi.

It had been decided that the Jalpaiguri staff should continue its operations in the Rajshahi Division and Rajshahi was selected as the next district because there had been complaints of illegal enhancement of rent, exaction of *abwab*, and the use of force to compel exaction of *kabulyats* as well as disputes relating to the standard of measurement and rates of assessment. A particular case was instanced where the oppressions of a *zamindar*'s servant culminated in his murder and a state of lawlessness which necessitated the imposition of a force of additional police. Sanction was accorded by the Government of India in their letter No. 998-306-2, dated the 16th September 1910. Traverse Survey of the first block of the district was done in 1910-11, but survey and settlement operations were postponed till 1912-13 with the sanction of the Government of India.

The district was divided into three blocks corresponding with the three subdivisions, Nator, Nagaon and the Headquarters subdivision. Subsequently a river strip comprising both banks of the Ganges from where it enters the province down to Faridpur, was added to the programme. The survey of this area was required to complete the new diara survey of all the big rivers in the province. It added two more blocks to the programme. The first block comprised the diara area in Rajshahi, Pabna and Nadia and the second the area in Murshidabad and Malda.

67. The first season's work consisted of the subdivision of Nator excluding a narrow strip on the south bordering the Ganges which was left to be done with the river strip, and some villages in the north of Singra thana which had been the subject of recent petty settlement. The area under

survey was found to be 797 square miles. This was divided into nine circles. There were sixty *kanungos* and five hundred and fifty-eight *amins* so that each *kanungo* had an area of 13.3 square miles and each *amin* an average surveyed 1½ square miles. Survey made slow progress at first chiefly because a considerable area was found to be under water and impossible to survey till the middle of December. Throughout the season the staff suffered from the malaria which attacks strangers all the year round in Nator subdivision but especially in October, November and December. Few of the *kanungos* escaped, and the *amins* and their chain men and clerks suffered worse as they took fewer precautions.

Before the beginning of the following seasons a map was obtained from the officer in charge of the Traverse party showing the area under water which could not be surveyed at the beginning of the season and the approximate dates at which different areas became workable. This afforded a guide to the distribution of the staff and all the *kanungos* and *amins* were sent to a dry area where they could find work to keep them employed till the rest of the area dried up.

In each of the first three seasons the deep marshes caused field work to drag on into May and June. As the water receded, the *kanungo* had to keep his staff nibbling at the bed of the marsh till he got all the cultivated land surveyed and recorded. This process of waiting for the water to dry up was unpopular with the *amins* and chainmen. The work was not profitable and when surveying in water they found the leeches trying. The work could only be done properly if the *kanungo* gave strict supervision.

The second season's work consisted of 870 square miles—Naogaon subdivision. This area was easier to survey as it is comparatively open country. The village sites as a rule are not so densely overgrown with jungle as in the southern half of the district.

In the western part of the subdivision the work was simpler than in the east. Plots are larger and the country is more open. The survey of *Ganja* lands was done with special care. Our maps were compared with the maps of the *Ganja* survey and discrepancies in area were specially investigated. The records of this comparison were made over to the Subdivisional Officer.

The area is comparatively healthy ; consequently the tenants took more interest in our operations and gave the staff more assistance during survey and indeed in all field operations than it received in Nator subdivision.

The survey programme of the third season consisted of the Sadar subdivision of the district excluding a narrow strip along the bank of the Ganges.

The area was 826 square miles. To the surveyor it presented a task of varying difficulty.

The western part of the area is in the Barind. About 224 square miles comprising Godagari and part of Tanor *thana* consists of gently undulating country growing rice in terraced fields as the only crop. The plots are large and actual survey is easy. The area however is unpleasant to live in. It is extremely unhealthy in the early cold water and becomes unbearably hot in the month of March when a scorching west wind seems to dry up the very marrow of one's bones.

The population is sparse and largely aboriginal. Altogether it was an unpleasant place for the Eastern Bengal *amin*. The eastern part of the area is totally different in appearance. A congestion of village huts, *pan* gardens, bamboo groves and raised mulberry fields made survey difficult, while the minute size of the field made it laborious. In Bagmara *thana* with an area of 141 square miles the average number of plots was 3,939 per square mile. The south-eastern part of the area, a strip along the river in Puthia and Charchat, is very jungly. The village sites are close and much overgrown and survey was difficult, though plots were not so numerous.

They area surveyed in season 1915-16 was a long strip comprising the frontage on the river Ganges of the districts of Rajshahi, Fara, Raibha and part of Murshidabad. The corresponding river strip of Malda and of the rest of Murshidabad was surveyed in the following season 1916-17.

The survey in these seasons was easy because the country is open and plots are large. The river is constantly shifting its course washing away land in one place and leaving a new formation or a reformation in another place. A series of traverse stations were sometimes found to be washed away necessitating a new traverse. Traverse of the lowest of the *chars* was done in the same season as the cadastral survey. It was difficult to make our operations fit the traverse operations without waste of time. Sometimes a Circle Officer had to keep part of his staff of *amins* waiting without work till sheets arrived from the traverse party.

There is much uncertainty about possession and hence about boundaries in the *diara* area. Village boundaries when uncertain were usually settled at a later stage by reference to previous maps. Often the *amin* came on a large stretch of sand which the tenants claimed to be parcelled out into plots belonging to their holdings. *Amins* loved to make an imaginary map of this sort of thing. Where all they had to go on was a *zamindar's chitha*, the resulting map might pass for accurate as there was nothing by which it could be accurately tested. In Government estates maps of such lands exist, probably made when the land was cultivated. Any attempt to survey imaginary field boundaries in sandy tracts was forbidden. The area was left as one plot.

In the first *diara* block the conditions were new and work dragged on till late in the season. In the second block two-thirds of the work was done by the end of December and all was practically finished by the end of March.

Before commencing survey on the sheet itself the *khakha* or rough traverse plot was given to the *amin*. He had to divide this completely into quadrilaterals and show the measurements of all the sides thereof before the sheet was given to him. The quadrilaterals were plotted on the sheet by the *kanungo*. If the *kanungo* sees that all the measurements on the sheet tally with the measurement on the ground recorded on the *khakha*, then it is certain that the division into quadrilaterals is correctly plotted, and any subsequent error in survey must be confined to the interior of a quadrilateral. Stringent orders were issued limiting the length of offsets to one chain. This was an easy matter if the *amin* selected his chain lines to follow the field boundaries. In the *bil* country the field boundaries are long and straight, and the *amins* were taught to make their chain lines follow the *ails* so that the offsets required to be taken were short and the risk of error was small.

In the Barind the country is undulating and the slopes are terraced for rice cultivation. The *ails* follow contours and are much more irregular than in the flat *bil* country. To keep offsets within the limit of one chain the chain lines required were more numerous. Occasionally one *amin* showed false chain lines on his map to make it appear that his offsets were less than one chain. This sort of deception requires drastic punishment.

To test the quality of cadastral survey check lines of a total length of 14,111 miles were run in the area. A competent draughtsman was deputed to each circle to ink up the maps after survey.

68. In the first season an innovation was introduced affecting the method of recording estates and tenures of which the shareholders collect rent separately from the tenants though the land of the tenure is undivided. Under the rules which had been in force from the time of the Bakarganj settlement a separate *khatian* was opened for the share of a tenure when that share—

- (1) had separate collection of rent,
- (2) had any separate (*nijamal*) land, or
- (3) paid rent separately.

Hence the number of entries in the column for rent-receivers was often very large and splitting up of rents and areas in the *sthit* columns was a matter of great labour.

The change consisted in preparing a separate *khatian* for a share of a tenure only when the majority of the land belonging to that share had been separated. The rules issued on the subject will be found in Appendix VII.

The result of these rules is that in the case of an estate or tenure whose land is undivided all the shareholders and all persons to whom the collection of rent for an undivided share of the land has been assigned, are collected into one *khatian*.

Each tenant immediately subordinate to this tenure pays a share, of his rent to each of several persons. It is an obvious advantage to have all the persons entered in one *khatian*. It means one entry for the superior landlord in the tenant's *khatian* and a single rent-roll in the landlord's *khatian*. The rent due to different shareholders has to be noted in each tenant's *khatian*, and those cases in which tenants pay rent to some only of the joint landlords have to be distinguished in the rent-roll of the landlord's *khatian*.

The subsequent decision to confine the rent-roll of a landlord to a list of subordinate *khatian* numbers both in the working record and the final record removed in great part the difficulty which these rules were meant to obviate.

The method of opening *khatians* and showing separate collections embodied in the technical rules and instructions of the Settlement Department, 1916, is simpler. The Rajshahi *khanapuri* rules are now of interest only to those who may have to use the record. They represent a stage intermediate between the old Bakarganj rules and the rules of the present Manual.

69. In the first block the experiment was tried in one circle of making each *kanungo* do his initial recess work in his own camp. Only the sheets were sent to Sadar for area extraction. The *kanungo* could easily get two *amins'* *muharrirs* to enter areas and copy *parchas*. This proved to be at the same time cheaper as there was a great saving in carriage of records, and more convenient as the *kanungo* could get his records ready for *bujharat* as he required them. The plan was followed throughout all other blocks.

70. *Bujharat* of the first block did not begin till March 1913. The delay was due to the introduction of the new method of recording undivided shares of estates and tenures. In the first season 81 square miles had to be left over. The average outturn of a *kanungo* for the five months, March to July, was 2,600 plots a month.

The largest number of plots was done in June when each *kanungo* averaged 4,335 plots.

In the second season the whole of the area as well as the arrears would have been completed easily, had the weather been propitious. There was very heavy rain in the month of May and much of the low lying land in the south-east of Naogaon subdivision went under water and did not again emerge during the season.

Twenty-two square miles had to be left over. In this season there were 71 *kanungos*. Ten did *bujharat* the whole season. Taking ten *kanungos* for these months and seventy-one for six months, the average outturn for *kanungos* was 2,900 plots a month. Ten *kanungos* who did *bujharat* in December averaged 3,550 plots; the highest monthly average outturn of seventy-one *kanungos* was 3,930 plots in June.

In the Sadar subdivision an extraordinary number of plots was found. An increase had been anticipated, but all our calculations were upset when the *khanapuri* returns showed that the number of plots in the block numbered 1,760,022. In consequence, it was necessary to leave 300 square miles of *bujharat* to be done in the following season.

The outturn of *kanungos* in seven months averaged about 2,700 per month. In May the average outturn of each *kanungo* was 3,900 plots.

The following season 1915-16 the programme consisted of a river strip and 300 square miles of arrears. Nineteen *kanungos* were employed to dispose of the arrears and 54 for the ordinary programme. In December nineteen *kanungos* working among small plots averaged 4,000 plots a month. All arrears were cleared off during the season.

Last season's area comprising the Malda-Murshidabad river strip is the only area where the number of plots approximated to a thousand per square mile, the figure that was taken as a standard for estimating programmes for the purpose of the initial estimates. In an area of 466 square miles we had 404,173 plots. We had 35 *kanungos*, and *bujharat* occupied five and a half

~~months~~. The average outturn of a *kanungo* during the season was only 2,100 plots. During April the outturn per *kanungo* was 2,384 plots. As this was the last season it was necessary to finish early. Arrears in earlier seasons can be worked off, but arrears in the last seasons might delay the completion of the operations.

These figures show that a *kanungo* cannot do more than 18,000 plots in a season where plots average 2,000 or more, and in areas where plots are about 1,000 per square mile, there should be a *kanungo* for over 15,000 plots. Except in the last two seasons we had not sufficient *kanungos*; as a result there was practically no reconns; and the staff of *kanungos* got no rest from their arduous duties. The quality of the work must have suffered because the men were over driven.

Bujharat is a very important stage in the preparation of the record; perhaps the most important stage. The *kanungo* has the map, the draft record, the landlord and the tenant all before him in each field comprised in a tenancy and with his acquired skill in extracting information he should be able to make a perfect record provided he has time to do his work thoroughly. In Rajshahi a great deal of *bujharat* had to be done against time even though in three seasons we dropped part of an impossible programme. It is a great mistake to let the *kanungoes* be oppressed by the bulk of the work they have to get through. They have a dreary prospect of heavy work in hot weather and cannot possibly keep their work to a high pitch of accuracy.

In Rajshahi the large numbers of plots found made *bujharat* a heavy task. There were not many complications, however, because estates are large and complicated subinfeudation rare.

71. The record of estates made at the time of the revenue survey was examined in each village. The *kanungo* had the *thak* map and statement before him and made a statement showing plots in respect of which present possession does not agree with the former record. As estates are very large, dispossession of a field here and there is of little importance.

In some villages of Laskarpur *pargana*, however, there were complicated *thak* maps showing every field and allocating each to one of the numerous estates in the villages. The rules embodied in section 302 of the Survey and Settlement Manual were followed. The record was based entirely on present possession. Often very old *chittas* were found showing the present state of things had existed for forty years, and some times there were *chittas* earlier than the *thak* which showed that the *thak* was wrong.

This was the case in village Kanchan in Manda *thana* belonging to Balihar *pargana*. There are lands of seven estates in the village. The landlords have a continuous series of *chittas*; the earliest is earlier than the *thak* map; and in each of the succeeding *chittas* there are references to the field numbers in the next preceding *chitta*. Possession follows the *chittas*. The *thak* is demonstrably wrong and the collectorate registers are therefore based on wrong data.

The account of the procedure at the Revenue Survey in Chapter IV will show that the methods of the surveyors at that time were in a transition stage and that the work was probably not very accurately done.

In a series of villages in Balihar *parganas* there are two sets of *thaks*. One set was made in 1854 when Rajshahi was under survey and the other in 1857 when Dinajpur was under survey. The former set is done field by field or *khatbat* and the latter shows estates in blocks (*Mahalwar*). The two sets show many discrepancies.

72. In estate No. 19 and Revenue-free estate No. 8 a curious system prevails.

As the result of an early partition the estates are divided into number of units called *chaks*. There are 33 of them in estate No. 8B. The law of Muhammadan Succession and the impoverishment of the original owners had produced complications of ownership within the *chak*, but they still remain as geographical subdivisions of the estate. Each *chak* is self-contained as regards the raiyats' holding and rents.

A raiyat's holding has land in one *chak* only. There are several *chaks* in a village. The landlords' interests in the *chaks* bear no relation to their

shares in the estate. Each proprietor has varying shares in several *chaks* and no share in others. At *khanapuri* this system puzzled the *haukings*.

He recorded the landlords with reference to the *chaks* making a separate sixteen annas for each *chak*. But this did not give a satisfactory record of shares in the estate or of *patnis* and other tenures under these shares. The *Rajshahi* method of *khanapuri* also failed. It does not provide a simple method of dealing with thirty-eight *ejmali* groups of landlords variously constituted out of a large number of co-sharer proprietors in one estate. The system promulgated in Rule 10, Chapter III, of the Technical Rules of 1916 applies readily but that system had not been invented. The method adopted was this. Landlord's *khatians* were prepared for the estates according to the old Eastern Bengal Rules.

Then for each *chak* a *khatian* was prepared in which the landlords of the *chak* were brought together and their shares in the *chak* were shown. A reference was given to the *khatian* in which the proprietary interest was recorded. In the *chak khatians* a landlord, or a group of landlords with a separate collection, is separately shown and in the *khatian* of each *raiya* the amount of each separate collection and the recipient thereof are indicated.

73. The *Sankarari* tenure occurs in very low-lying lands which are suitable for the cultivation of *boro* rice. Cultivation is precarious and the area which it is possible to cultivate varies; hence the peculiarities of this tenure which resembles *utbandi*. The *raiya* cultivates when he can and pays rent only on what he cultivates after measurement by the landlord. As a rule the *raiya* considers that this is not a *raiya* holding. The cultivation however tends to become permanent. Often a tenant was found to have been in possession of a particular plot for many years and desired to be recorded as a settled *raiya*.

The *boro* lands in the Dubalhati estate were originally of this character and the District Judge actually held they were *utbandi* lands. The landlord however took *kabuliyats* from the tenants under which they had to pay rent every year for a fixed holding so that the lands lost their *utbandi* character.

The dispute about these lands was hotly contested. The *boro* lands become uncovered towards the end of the cold weather as the *bils* dry up. It is not certain that a particular field will be available in any year. It may not become uncovered. Again, it may become too dry or early rain in May may drown the *boro* rice.

The *bils*, however, are gradually silting up. The present *boro* lands were originally deep under water; the *bil* is gradually becoming higher and cultivation becoming more permanent. Many of the *boro* fields had been in possession of a family for a very long time. The landlord lets them out for a term on a fixed rent for a definite holding, but the *kabuliyat* denied that the tenant had occupancy rights.

Originally when cultivation was precarious the *raiya* did not want occupancy rights; as the level of the land rose he found that he could grow a crop every year and wanted occupancy rights. The landlord first said that the lands were *utbandi* within the meaning of section 180 of the Tenancy Act. The District Judge had so held in 1880 and Munshi Nandjee, Settlement Officer, had similarly decided in 1890. The landlord, however, had given up the *utbandi* custom for the time being and lets the lands on temporary leases with the result that settled *raiya*s of the village acquired occupancy rights in the *boro* lands.

The landlord disputed the case on the ground that the lands were proprietors' private lands. This was untenable. All these lands were under deep water at the Revenue Survey and a landlord cannot create landlords' private lands out of reclaimed waste. The lands were not recorded as proprietors' private lands in the settlement of 1890 but as land in the landlords' *khas* possession.

In an objection under section 103A, it was held that these lands were not proprietors' private lands within the meaning of section 110 of the Tenancy Act.

The proprietors of the estate sued for a declaration that the lands were proprietors' private lands or, in the alternative, lands held under the *utbandi* system.

of *utbandi*. Most of the defendants compromised and two cases were decided *ex parte*. The Additional Sub-Judge of Rajshahi says: "In my opinion the report of Munshi Nandjee and the *khatians* . . . leave no doubt that he treated these lands as private lands of the proprietors. It is declared that the lands not covered by the petition of compromise in the three suits are proprietors' private lands of the plaintiff under section 116 of the Bengal Tenancy Act". The Sub-Judge misunderstood Munshi Nandjee's record. The lands had been entered as in the proprietors' direct possession but that they are not proprietors' private lands is clear from the report (section 66). "The area held by the proprietor is 16·17 per cent. of the whole area as stated in paragraph 22 and of this nearly three-fourths are uncultivated. But this is not his private land within the definition of Chapter XI of the Bengal Tenancy Act."

The landlord is compromising the disputes and allowing the tenants to retain their lands on payment of *salami* of about Rs. 8 and a rent of Rs. 2 a *bigha*. These terms are moderate. The object of the proprietor all along has been to get *salami* for these lands before conceding the *raiyyati* interest, a desire which is not inequitable. Seeing that a stranger would have to pay at least Rs. 40 a *bigha* to purchase and get his name registered by the landlord for similar lands in the neighbourhood the *salami* agreed on is quite reasonable. It is fortunate that this long standing dispute has been equitably settled.

74. The custom of *utbandi* was met with in the *diara* strip of Murshidabad and Nadia.

In parts of the districts there are areas where the soil is very barren. The tenant is not anxious to acquire such land in a permanent *raiyyati* holding. He cultivates a patch which has lain fallow for some years and pays rent for the area he cultivates for two or three years, then he gives it up.

The landlord assesses the rent at the *utbandi* rate per *bigha* on the area found by measurement to have been cultivated. As a rule the landlord would gladly settle such lands in regular *raiyyati* settlement but no one will take them.

There is a tendency for one tenant to have a sort of lien on the same plots of land. After two or three years he takes up the same plot again with the implied consent of the landlord. His interest in the land is not continuous; so he does not acquire occupancy rights and does not want to do so. If he ploughs his *utbandi* land in the rains but grows no crop he pays no rent for this season. He pays only for the *rabi* crops for which he was preparing.

In some cases this, the *utbandi* tenure, loses its special features naturally. The tenant simply goes on holding the plot and cultivating year after year paying rent each year even if he finds it profitable to let the land remain fallow for a season. The land may be carried on from year to year in the landlord's *utbandi chitha* without measurement. But it has become part of an ordinary *raiyyati* holding.

The advantage of an *utbandi* holding to the *raiyyat* lies in the fact that he need pay rent only for the crops he cultivates. He may give up the land without notice and having done so is not liable for further rent. From the cultivator's point of view it is a good form of tenure when he does not want to be tied to particular plots of land, *e.g.*, when the land is bad and needs long periods of fallowing.

Similar tenancies occur wherever owing to natural conditions cultivation is precarious and interrupted, *e.g.* the *sankarari* tenure described above.

In the *diara* area of Nadia there is a tenure known as *charcha* which is indistinguishable from *utbandi* in its incidents.

When a *char* forms and it is doubtful if the land is good enough and stable enough to make it worth his while to pay *nazar* and take a permanent settlement the tenant selects the land he wants, clears it of jungle and cultivates it. If he cultivates a *rabi* crop only he pays Rs. 1-8 per *bigha*. If he also grows a *bhadoi* crop like *aus* paddy he pays an additional annas 8 per *bigha*. The rent is assessed on the cropped area after measurement. If the land is not washed away or covered with sand it may in course of time

attract competitors for a permanent *raiya* settlement. If an applicant comes forward who offers sufficient *nazar* a settlement is made. The *charcha* tenant gives up the land as a matter of course. The word *charcha* means inquiry or investigation. The *charcha* settlement is based on an annual survey and is simply a temporary settlement till the land is ready for a permanent settlement. The *charcha* tenancies, however, are not called *utbandi* and are not governed by the *utbandi* provision because the new formations where such tenancies occur cannot be described as land ordinarily held under the custom of *utbandi*.

Another tenancy which has the distinguishing marks of *utbandi* with no fixed boundaries and assessment of rent after annual survey is called *Jali-Jaisthi kar*—literally the *kar* or rate for *Jali-Jaisthi* paddy—a variety of rice reaped in *Jaistha*.

The land suitable for this sort of paddy is very valuable. There is no permanence about it and it is seldom found two years in the same place. The land consists of a deposit of rich mud very close to low water level in the flats uncovered when the Ganges shrinks in the hot weather.

The landlord's officer ascertains in the cold weather what land is suitable and it is let out to the person offering the highest *nazar*. The land is usually taken by a group of men. When the settlement is made part of the *nazar* is paid. They divide the land among them. When the crop is reaped the landlord usually sends *barkandazes* to the threshing floor to attach the crop till the *nazar* and rent are paid up. *Nazar plus* rent varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 per *bigha*. The exact amount payable is ascertained by measuring the area under crop. If an early flood destroys the crop the landlord usually remits most of his demand.

It is clear that *utbandi* or a similar form of tenancy usually accompanies certain physical conditions. The conditions are such that the tenant looks for no security of tenure beyond the period required to cultivate one crop. He is in fact a tenant at will. The *utbandi* tenant is also in law a tenant at will until by twelve years' continuous cultivation of the same plot he acquires occupancy rights therein.

In most places where continuous cultivation of *utbandi* lands is possible the tenants have acquired occupancy rights.

Cases where the landlord has intervened to prevent the accrual of occupancy rights are not common. In Bhabananda *Diara* the Midnapore *Zamindari* Company shifted tenants to some extent because they wanted the lands periodically for growing indigo. For this purpose they found the *utbandi* system very useful. When they wanted land for indigo they could take it from the *utbandi* tenant whose interest in the land terminated when he reaped his crop. Land which had borne an indigo crop was if possible let out on *utbandi* and bore other crops till it was again wanted for indigo.

Indigo cultivation has never ceased on this *char* through all the lean years of the indigo industry.

The Company possess *chithas* showing that the lands of the *char* have been annually measured for the last twenty-six years. The Company says that when a tenant's lands were taken for indigo he was given land elsewhere in exchange. Cases are found, however, where a tenant cultivates a plot, say, in rice one year, next year cultivates indigo for the *zamindar* along with a mustard crop for himself, and in the third year after the indigo is gone cultivates a crop entirely for himself as before. He pays no rent for the land when he grows indigo but would do so were it not for the special contract to grow indigo. Twelve years of this sort of thing make him an occupancy *raiya*. In the majority of cases, however, and specially of recent years care was taken to prevent the accrual of occupancy rights by shifting the tenants of all lands which the landlord required for his own purposes.

The landlord's view of *utbandi* is that all agricultural land in certain districts which for any reason is not settled on regular *raiya* terms is available for *utbandi* settlement. This was reported by Mr. Tayler, Collector of Nadia, in 1884. He said that the lands available for *utbandi* cultivation included *khamar* lands, waste lands and all lands under the landlord's direct control, relinquished *raiya* holdings and new *char* lands.

Landlords in fact make *utbandi* settlements of land which comes into their hands for disposal and such a settlement is regarded as a proper *utbandi* settlement under which the tenant is a tenant at will. Though the tenant may have occupancy rights according to the Tenancy Act, he is not aware of the fact.

The question how to define and record *utbandi* lands was examined with great care. In June 1916, I issued preliminary instructions for attestation officers which were modified by the Director of Land Records, and submitted to Government. Government was not prepared to lay down rules without further examination of the question. A copy of the provisional instructions was sent to the principal *zamindars* in the area for criticism. I collected as much information as I could on the subject and submitted a report to the Director of Land Records, who invited the leading *zamindars* of Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Rajshahi and Jessore to a conference on the subject at Berhampore in December 1916. Another conference was held in Calcutta. After these discussions the Director of Land Records submitted a report to Government in his No. 205T., dated the 10th February 1917. Draft rules were drawn up by Government and after further discussion with the landlords were issued in July 1917.

These rules were the basis of our record of *utbandi* lands. In 1919, after larger experience some minor changes were made in the rules, but the record is based on the rules of 1917.

The rules begin with a definition or a description of an *utbandi* holding. It has no fixed limits. The land comprised in such a holding fluctuates because land left uncultivated ceases to be part of the tenancy and reverts to the landlords' possession. Another essential feature is annual measurement or inspection to determine the area and the rent. Some so called *utbandi* holdings do not satisfy the definition. Under the rules they are called nominal *utbandi* and recorded as ordinary or *rai-yati* holdings with such legal incidents as appertain to them. A tenant may hold land under those conditions although the land is not ordinarily held under the custom of *utbandi*. The commonest case is ordinary *rai-yati* land surrendered or bought in and let out by the landlord as *utbandi*. Such a tenancy does not come within the scope of section 180 of the Tenancy Act. It is *rai-yati* tenancy with certain conditions. The operation of section 180 is limited to lands which are ordinarily let under the custom of *utbandi*; it does not therefore apply to lands which were originally part of the common *rai-yati* stock or to new alluvial lands not being accretions to customary *utbandi* lands.

The rules distinguish between lands ordinarily held under the custom of *utbandi* and lands not ordinarily held under that custom. A working rule is provided whereby the Attestation Officer inquires if the land has been let under the custom over a test period of twelve or fifteen years and according to his finding over this period may presume that the custom does or does not apply. The decision on this point involving the question whether section 180 does or does not apply is the most important one the Attestation Officer has to make. It is to be noted, however, that an *utbandi* tenancy in land not ordinarily let as *utbandi* is a perfectly legal tenancy. The acquisition of occupancy rights in the land of such a tenancy is not limited by section 180 but the right of part surrender and the fixing of rent according to measurement are legal incidents. The rules provide that in a part of the country where the custom of *utbandi* prevails it should be stated in every *khatian* whether the lands of the *khatian* are or are not ordinarily let as *utbandi*.

In all cases the rate of rent, the size of the *bigha* in use, and the method of fixing the rent by annual measurement of the cropped area are noted. Where the land is ordinarily let under the custom of *utbandi* the date of occupation of each field is noted as the starting point for the accrual of occupancy rights under section 180.

In some villages the Midnapore *Zamindari* Company were found to have let some lands which are ordinarily let as *utbandi* on temporary leases for five years. It was decided that on the expiry of these temporary leases the landlord may let these lands on *utbandi* terms or other legal conditions and the rules provide for an entry to this effect in the *khatians* affected.

In applying the rules it was found that broadly speaking the bar to acquisition of occupancy rights provided by section 180 operates only in lands where owing to natural conditions a fluctuating and temporary tenure is all that the cultivator wants. Where land formerly *utbandi* has become fit for continuous cultivation the *raiyat* has as a rule acquired occupancy rights. Reasonable landlords recognize that the *utbandi* system has many disadvantages. Annual measurements and annual assessment of rent put undesirable power in the hands of the local staff; collection expenses are increased; income is uncertain and there are increased chances of friction. In these operations, however, only the fringe of the *utbandi* country was touched. The Settlement Officer of Nadia will speak with greater authority.

75. The chief problem which attestation officers had to deal with was illegal enhancement of rent. In the chapter on the relations of landlords and tenants I have pointed out that these were common and widespread. In dealing with these enhancements the first thing was to get at the facts. The Attestation Officer first submitted a rent history of the villages affected with a schedule showing the effect of the enhancement. The tenants seldom wished to contest these rents. If the enhancement was recent and inequitable I ordered the Attestation Officer to record the legal rent, but in many cases the existing rent or something very close to it was recorded as the result of a compromise presumed to be lawful under section 109B of the Tenancy Act. To cut down the rents left the tenant to contest an application under section 105 of the Act. In these matters the tenants showed great lack of spirit. Frequently when illegal enhancements were cut down the tenants filed petitions to have their illegal rents recorded. In these circumstances the only thing to do was to make as much use as possible of the discretion given by section 109B of the Act and to accept compromises without too close a scrutiny into their legality or illegality.

76. During the preparation of the record some tenures were discovered whose last owners had died without heirs and which Government could claim as *ultimus heres* under section 28 of Act X of 1865 (Succession Act). These were reported to the Collector for action. The Collector made use of the Assistant Settlement Officers in the locality for inquiries into the history of the tenures and into claims thereto. Ten cases were inquired into. Six of these were dropped. In the following cases the Board of Revenue declared the properties escheat to Government.

Thana.	Manza.	Number.	Khatian.	Area.	REMARKS.
Putia ...	Barbaria ...	167	149	45	Sold for Rs. 117.
Panchapur ...	Artaji Gabelapur and an other.	45	44	18.68	Do. 1,600.
Do. ...	Belta ...	121	176	32	Do. 50.
Mahadedpur and Nao-gaon.	Kochail, etc.	252	79,105 etc.	146.79	Settled with the person in possession.

77. Objections under section 103 of the Tenancy Act were numerous. There were 59,750 in all; being 16, per square mile; 37 per thousand *khatians* and 25 per thousand of the population.

Analysis of Objections.

43 per cent. concerned possession and share.

21 per cent. concerned rent.

13 per cent. concerned *mokarari* rights.

3 per cent. concerned rent free rights.

20 per cent. concerned status and incidents.

Objections concerning rent were more numerous than in Dacca (19 per cent.), Tippera (13·2) or Noakhali (8·6). As regards parties the objections are analysed as follows :—

Landlord and landlord	...	...	9 per cent.
Landlord v. Tenant	...	...	50 "
Tenant v. Landlord	...	...	19·5 "
Tenant and Tenant	...	...	20 "
Landlord or Tenant against the Record	...	...	1 "
Miscellaneous	...	...	5 "

Landlord and tenant were opposed in 69·5 of the objection cases. The corresponding figures in Tippera, Noakhali and Dacca are 62·9, 51·8 and 55. The figures are the more remarkable because a very large number of general rent disputes were compromised before the objection stage was reached. Of the objections 2 per cent. were undisputed cases for correction of the record. Of the disputed cases the record was revised in 21 per cent. of the cases modified in 15 per cent. and upheld in 62 per cent. (which includes about 4 per cent., withdrawn or dismissed for default).

A complete analysis of objection cases will be found in appendix 9.

78. In June 1915 printing was started with six presses. The number was gradually added to as our indent was supplied from home or presses became available from Dacca. By November 1915 we had ten presses working. In July 1916 we had 16 and by September 20. Our full complement 23 was reached in January 1917. Each press had the usual staff of a *peshkar* or proof reader and assistant, six compositors, a press man and two ink boys. The assistant proof reader was not at first employed but he became a permanent addition to the staff after about a year's experience.

We accumulated a security deposit from each compositor and *peshkar* at the rate of eight annas or a rupee a month, tempted them by bonus towards higher outturn, and fined them for mistakes. A *kanungo* was in charge of the press in addition to some supervising work at headquarters. There was also a Superintendent who looked after the stock and for each of the two press-sheds, a clerk who assisted him in preparing bills and returns. There were four distinct steps to secure accuracy. The roller or galley-proof and the press-proof were checked by the proof reader before the *khatian* was printed off. Each printed *khatian* was compared with the draft record by a special staff in the checking branch; and after this had been done there was a further check by a superior staff of ten per cent. of the printed *khatians* against the draft record.

Mistakes were classified into very serious, serious, and slight. In the first case the page had to be reprinted; other mistakes were corrected by blocking out the wrong entry and printing in the correction. There was a regular tariff of fines according to the nature of the mistake.

A special record-keeper issued records to the press and received them and the printed records back. He knew when the records of a village had all been printed and noted on a list at the top of each completed village bundle of printed records exactly what it contained.

The number of *khatians* to be printed was 1,618,543. The number of copies of these actually printed including extra copies for co-sharer proprietors was over 18 millions. The cost of staff employed excluding the *kanungo* press officer worked out at about 2·45 annas per interest over the whole operations. The checking branch checked printed *khatians* at three for an anna and found out two mistakes in every nine *khatians*.

79. Six thousand and twenty-nine suits under section 106 including 49 of the Mathurapur estate were filed. Of these 132 cases were transferred to the Civil Court as they involved intricate questions of title; six cases under section 106 were transferred to the Settlement Officer, Nadia, as it was convenient for the parties to get them tried by him.

The landlords in Rajshahi are very strong and they were under the impression that they would be able to get any amount of enhancement by compromise. With this hope they filed many applications under section 105 for settlement of fair rent. When they realised that the revenue officers did not accept compromise when the proposed rent was not within the legal limits,

the number of cases fell considerably. The total number of applications under section 105 in Rajshahi alone was 49,892 and in the *diara* areas of Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna and Malda the number was 23,290. Total number of tenancies of which settlement of rent was sought for was 93,002.

Forty-one applications for settlement of fair rent in the *diara* area of Murshidabad were transferred to the Settlement Officer, Nadia. These have not been disposed of yet.

No costs in 105 cases were allowed following the principle that in temporarily-settled private and Government estates the tenants are not charged with any cost when rents are settled, because the settlement of fair rent is for the benefit of the landlord.

As the grounds of enhancement were uniform the landlords preferred to file group cases for the whole village in order to get the cases disposed of in one joint trial with the help of the same set of papers. As it was subsequently found difficult to get cases with so many defendants ready owing to deaths and substitution of parties, the practice was subsequently given up.

The total increase in rent is Rs. 1,35,804. Of this, Rs. 43,154 is due to compromise, Rs. 22,736 due to increase in area; Rs. 776 to prevailing rate; and Rs. 69,138 to rise in prices.

It will appear from the above statement that revenue officers mostly depended on section 30 (b) in giving enhancement to the landlords. The maximum enhancement under this section varied from annas 2-9 to annas 5-8 in the rupee. In very few exceptional cases where the existing rate of rent was exceedingly low and the land very fertile the full enhancement allowable by this section was decreed.

In giving enhancement under compromise the revenue officer had to see that the enhanced rents were in no way illegal and the *raiyyats* are not put to any hardship in paying the enhanced rents.

When enhancement was allowed on excess area the plaintiff had to give strict proof of the area at the inception of the tenancy; and to show by what standard of measurement it was surveyed.

80. The Mathurapur cases both under sections 105 and 106 are important and interesting. They are dealt with in paragraph 85 of the report. The landlord's suits regarding trees were tried by the Subordinate Judge. At the latter stages the landlords wanted to withdraw them. The application was rejected and the suits were all dismissed with costs.

All appeals filed before the Special Judge against orders of the Assistant Settlement Officer under sections 105 and 106 have since been disposed of.

The Special Judge in the main accepted the principles followed by the Assistant Settlement Officer in dealing with cases under section 105. He agreed with the Assistant Settlement Officer that the landlord could not prove that a rod of 4 cubits is in vogue in *pargana* Kankjole, but he relied on Indigo Advance Books and Advance Account Books for Indigo and found that some more tenants had obligation to cultivate indigo and held that enhancement was legal in these cases too. As a result of this finding, the landlord got enhancement in many more cases. There were 1,380 cases under section 105 in Mathurapur. The Special Judge confirmed the judgment and decree in 788 cases and gave enhancement in 439 cases. Sixty-three cases had been dismissed by the Assistant Settlement Officer on the ground that application had been made within 15 years of enhancement of rent. The Special Judge held that though *kabuliyat* was taken in 1908, the tenants had been paying at the enhanced rates for more than 15 years. He therefore gave enhancement in 41 more cases.

81. The enhancement of rent in the Brikutsa estate in *Pargana* Amrul, *Dehi* Bisia, has been described in paragraph 65 above. The increase of area in 1897 was found to be imaginary arising from the substitution of a cubit of 18 inches for one of 21 inches as the standard of measurement. The point was decided by the Settlement Officer in August 1917 in a case under section 103A and the rents prevailing before the enhancement were recorded. The landlord brought suits in the Civil Court Nos. 668—673 of 1917 against the tenants of the villages concerned for a declaration that a cubit of 18 inches had been used in the earlier surveys. In suits 668 and 673 which were contested the

Subordinate Judge held that a cubit of 21 inches had been used. In the other suits 669—672 the landlords got *ex-parte* decrees. After final publication the landlord brought cases under section 106 to have the enhanced rent recorded and also applied for further enhancement under section 105.

The Revenue Officer heard some formal evidence in the 106 cases and decreed the suits. The matter was brought to the notice of the Settlement Officer and he set aside the Revenue Officer's orders under section 108 on the ground that the presumption of correctness attaching to the record had not been rebutted. The record was right if a cubit of 21 inches had been in use before 1897 and wrong if a cubit of 18 inches had been in use. The question had twice been contested in the case under section 103A and in the two civil suits referred to and the decision had been that a 21-inch cubit had been used. An *ex-parte* decision had no weight in a question of this sort. The Settlement Officer's order was appealed against and the Special Judge's order runs as follows :—

"These 169 appeals on behalf of the plaintiff's landlord are against the order of Mr. Nelson, the Settlement Officer of Rajshahi, dated the 7th June 1919, setting aside the judgment and decree in suits of sections 105 and 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act named in schedule attached to the said order and remanding them for fresh trial under section 108 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The plaintiff's landlord has preferred these appeals merely on the grounds that the evidence adduced by the plaintiff in the shape of a certified copy of declaratory decree passed by the Subordinate Judge of Rajshahi was sufficient to rebut the presumptive evidence of the finally published record-of-rights and that the said declaratory decree is not the less operative because it was passed *ex-parte* and that the decree was passed against all the tenants of the mauza concerned and further that the decrees in suits Nos. 668 and 673 mentioned by the Settlement Officer in his order have nothing to do with the present case and they have not been filed in the present case.

The circumstances which led to the origin of the proceedings ending in the order of the Settlement Officer now under appeal may briefly be stated as follows :—In the *Zamindari Dehi Bisia* the rent of certain villages was enhanced in 1897 after remeasurement with a cubit of 18 inches, and the tenants had been paying the enhanced rent till the beginning of the settlement proceedings in the district. In 1917 an objection was made by the tenants as to the standard of measurement and the Settlement Officer decided in an objection under section 103A that the previous surveys had been made with a cubit of about 21 inches. Now in accordance with the decision the rent payable before 1897 by tenants was recorded and the record-of-rights was finally published. Against the finally published record the landlord filed cases under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act in order to have the enhanced rent of 1897 recorded. The Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of these suits, after taking due evidence in these cases, decreed the suits, *i.e.*, granted the landlord's prayer to have the enhanced rent of 1897 recorded. The tenants did not contest these suits and most of them were decided *ex-parte*.

But the attention of the learned Settlement Officer being drawn to these cases he took up the proceedings under section 108 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and set aside the decrees of the Assistant Settlement Officer in the above suits under sections 105 and 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and ordered for their retrial mainly on the ground that much more than mere formal evidence as recorded by the Assistant Settlement Officer deciding the suits is required to rebut the presumption of correctness which attaches to the finally published record. In these suits as stated by the learned Settlement Officer himself in his judgment the whole thing depends on the standard of measurement adapted in the earlier surveys. If a cubit of 18 inches was used the record is obviously wrong, on the other hand the record is right if a cubit of 21 inches was used. Now in order to settle this very vital important question of standard of measurement in vogue in the mauzas in question the plaintiff's landlord brought declaratory suits Nos. 665, 666, 667, 669 and 670 against all the tenants of the mauzas in question, *i. e.*, Sridhar, Gurnai, Haripur,

Mathurabati, Nandigram and Sadharow and got an *ex-parte* decree that a cubit of 18 inches was in use in the above villages. These declaratory suits were evidently brought by the landlord against the decree of the learned Settlement Officer under section 103A in August 1917 as the decree is dated 10th April 1918.

The Civil Court decree being thus in favour of the plaintiff's landlord I think the learned Assistant Settlement Officer was quite justified in holding that the presumptive evidence of the record-of-rights was rebutted and thus decreeing the suit under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The learned Settlement Officer mentions in his order about some decree in suits Nos. 668 and 673 of 1917 which were contested by the tenants and in which the Subordinate Judge of Rajshahi held that the cubit used had been one of 24 inches and gave judgment against the landlord. But as these decrees or any certified copies of them have not been filed with his case we cannot say whether the decrees refer to the mauza in question or not. Lastly it is argued by the learned Settlement Officer that the question of standard of measurement, etc., cannot be a *res judicata* in favour of the landlord as an *ex-parte* decision on a question of this sort has no value. But it is a well-known principle of law that an *ex-parte* decree like a contested one would operate as a *res judicata* upon matters directly and substantially in issue unless it is challenged on the grounds of fraud, collusion or irregularity. The *ex-parte* decrees in the above declaratory suits have not been challenged under any of the above grounds.

In conclusion it is to be noted that the pleader for the tenant respondents appear in these appeals and supports the contention of the learned pleader for the appellant for setting aside the order of the learned Settlement Officer, remanding the suits under sections 105 and 106 for fresh trial. This clearly shows that there is now no dispute between the landlord and tenant as to the standard of measurement in vogue in the mauza concerned and that tenants now admit that a cubit of 18 inches was used in the earlier survey."

The appeals were accordingly allowed.

The landlords withdrew all other applications under section 105 excepting few affected by the judgment of the Special Judge.

82. The following statement shows the result of appeals. One hundred and fifty-seven appeals still remain to be disposed of :—

Result of appeals.

Name of District.	Section of Act.	Total number of cases.	Total number of appeals.	Result of Appeals.				
				Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.
Rajshahi ...	105	19,892	1,287	681	257	52	264	33
Do. ...	106	4,360	277	68	4	142	51	12
Other Districts ...	105	23,290	1,893	1,060	550	93	80	110
Do. ...	106	1,659	105	70	20	10	3	2
Total ...	...	79,211	3,562	1,879	831	297	398	157

PART II.

Special Works.

83. In October 1915 Mr. George Hennessy submitted a petition to Government praying that a survey and record-of-rights should be made in the estate which bears tanzi No. 60 on the Malda Revenue Roll. The reasons given were that certain Mahomedan tenants had become refractory, were withholding payment of rent and had committed many serious outrages. He alleged that these tenants had murdered a man who had taken lease of some coveted land, had stolen and slaughtered a bullock belonging to a Hindu tenant, had assaulted the servants of the estate, had murdered the complainant and thrashed the witnesses in a case under section 107

of the Criminal Procedure Code, had committed dacoity in the house of the *Dewan* of the estate and had attempted a dacoity at the petitioner's house. For these reasons Mr. Hennessey prayed for an order under section 101 sub-section 2 clause (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act. In order to expedite matters Mr. Hennessey subsequently made his application in accordance with section 101 (2) (a) (i) of Act and agreed to deposit such sum as the Local Government required; at the same time he prayed that Government should at a subsequent stage order a recovery of the cost wholly or partly from the tenants of the estate.

In accordance with this application Government sanctioned the inception of survey and settlement operations in the estate. Notification No. 1717 T.R., dated the 4th November 1915 was issued and the work was ordered to be done by the Rajshahi settlement party as a special work. The area of the estate is about nine square miles.

Traverse survey was begun at once by the party at work on the adjacent Malda *diara* strip. Cadastral survey, *khanapuri* and *bujharat* were completed in the first half of 1916. Attestation followed during the season 1916-17 but was much delayed owing to the hotly contested disputes between landlord and tenants.

84. The dispute which originally caused the most irritation was about special rates of rent for special crops. The landlord claimed a rent of Rs. 2-8 a *bigha* when sweet potatoes, *palwal*, plantains, melons, brinjal or tobacco were grown. The *raiya*s' *kabuliya*s contained a clause to the effect that the growing of *palwal*, melon, mulberry, jute, etc., is forbidden.

If this prohibition is disregarded the tenant is to pay rent of ten rupees a *bigha* for the land.

The landlord said that the excess rent for special crops was a penalty for using the land for an exhausting crop.

It was decided that the prohibition of certain crops was against the provision of sections 23 and 178 (3) (b) and that in any case a payment in the nature of damages is not one of the particulars to be recorded in the record-of-rights.

Another dispute was about trees. The landlord stated that a tenant could not cut down trees on his holding; if he wished to cut down a tree he used to ask the landlord's permission in a written petition, which was usually granted on payment of half the value of the tree. The tenants pointed out numerous trees which they had cut down. A list was made in each village and verified by inspection of the stump or hole which marked the tree's former position.

The landlord could only show a very few petitions for permission to cut trees and a very few realisations on account of the price of trees grown on the landlords' *khas* land.

A dispute whether the standard of measurement contained 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubits gave little trouble. It was decided in a case under section 105 in favour of the tenants. The chief evidence in favour of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubit rod was provided by the Revenue Survey maps.

85. The most important dispute, one affecting every *raiya*ti tenancy in the estate, was about the legality of the general enhancement made in the Bengali years 1309—1312, when indigo cultivation ceased in the estate.

The landlord maintained that the *raiya*s had held their land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating indigo for the convenience of the landlord and that when the *raiya*t was released from the obligation of cultivating indigo, he agreed to pay a rent which he deemed fair and equitable. The *raiya*s had paid this rent for fourteen or fifteen years and under the third proviso of section 29 of the Bengal Tenancy Act the rent thus agreed on was legally payable. Existing rents were entered in the record and finally published. The tenants disputed these rents under section 103 of the Act; and the landlords applied under section 105 of the Act for the settlement of fair and equitable rent on the ground that the recorded rents had been paid for 15 years and in that time there had been a rise in the average local prices of staple food crops.

The Revenue Officer trying these cases had to decide if the recorded rents were legally payable. The main points in the Revenue Officer's judgment are these. In the first place the onus lies on the tenant to prove that the rent actually paid is illegal.

He discharges the onus by proving what is admitted, that the enhancement exceeded two *annas* in the rupee. It then lies on the landlord to prove that the enhancement is protected by the third proviso of section 29. A condition necessary before there can be a valid enhancement under section 29 is a contract between landlord and tenant to the effect that the tenant cultivates indigo for the landlord's convenience and in consideration for this holds his land at a specially low rate of rent. From the landlord's collection papers of the year 1308 it is possible to ascertain what tenants were under such a contract in that year. Indigo tenants are shown as such.

They pay rent at half rates for certain lands. Tenants who are not indigo tenants pay at full rates. There are many tenants who pay at full rates and the Revenue Officer infers that those who pay rent at half rates and are entered as indigo tenants are persons who under the kind of contract referred to in section 29 proviso 3 cultivate indigo in return for a rent concession and that the others who pay full rates and are not entered as indigo tenants are not under such a contract.

The landlord however maintained that every tenant in the estate held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating indigo for his convenience and supported this contention by the evidence of a number of *kabulyats*. There were 215 *kabulyats* before the enhancement of 1310 and 113 after that date. In these the rent is stated to be one rupee a *bigha* but in consideration of cultivating indigo for the landlord eight annas a *bigha* is to be paid. According to the landlord there are two concessions—a rate of eight *annas* instead of one rupee which applies to all tenants of the estate and a rate of four *annas* which applies to lands which actually grow indigo. The revenue officer holds that the eight-anna rate is not a concession rate as applied to the whole body of tenants but is the ordinary rate which applied from before in the case of non-indigo tenants. The *kabulyats* were a device to use proviso 3 of Section 29 to double the rent of certain tenants when indigo cultivation was given up and the landlord doubled the rents of all other tenants on the ground that the same conditions applied to them. This view is supported by the evidence of the sixteen rupee-bonds, the oldest documents in evidence.

The earliest is dated 1878. There had been a dispute with certain tenants about indigo cultivation and in these bonds an arrangement putting an end to the dispute was recorded.

In these bonds the tenants agreed to grow indigo on suitable lands to be specified in their *sattas* or indigo contracts—are not permitted to give up indigo cultivation according to the their *sattas*—if they discontinue indigo cultivation or if indigo work suffers by their fault they become liable to pay twice the rent they are then paying. This was a penal provision—the tenant had to grow indigo according to his *satta* or indigo contract on penalty of having his existing rent doubled—and is different from a contract whereby a tenant holds at a low rate of rent so long as he cultivates indigo for the proprietor. In the case of the numerous tenants who cultivated indigo for the proprietor and got a concession section 29 legalizes any rent they agree to pay when they are released from the obligation to cultivate indigo. There are numerous tenants however who were not indigo tenants. The landlords' papers prove this. They did not hold at a low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating indigo. There is no evidence of the grant to them of a rent concession at the inception of the tenancy or subsequently. The admission of certain tenants that the eight-anna rate was a specially low rate should not bind others.

There is evidence to show that the rate is not in fact lower than rates in surrounding villages of other proprietors even at the present day.

A record-of-rights was prepared in the estates of the same proprietor in Purnea when indigo was still being cultivated. The proprietor has stated that the same conditions had obtained in the Mathurapur estates as had obtained in Purnea. There it is recorded that certain tenants held certain

lands at a low rate in consideration of cultivating indigo for the proprietor. There are many tenants who do not hold any lands at a specially low rate of rent and the same tenant may hold some lands at a specially low rate of rent on consideration of cultivating indigo while he holds other lands at the ordinary rate.

It appears that indigo tenants signed a formal contract called a *satta* which appears to have defined that indigo obligations and no *sattas* have been put in evidence by the landlord.

It is for these reasons that the Revenue Officer held that the third proviso of section 29 did not justify enhancement in many cases and in those cases he restored the old rate of rent.

The landlord however was entitled to enhancement in his cases under section 103 of the Act. In cases where the indigo enhancement had been legal and had taken place over 15 years ago the Revenue Officer allowed an enhancement of an anna and a half in the rupee.

In cases where the indigo enhancement was found illegal the rent paid before the enhancement had been fixed sixty or seventy years ago. In that time the price of staple food crops had more than doubled so the Revenue Officer simply restored the enhanced rent under section 105 which he had cut down under section 106.

86. On completion of the operations Government ordered that the costs originally advanced by the proprietor should be partly recovered from the tenants. The tenants were to pay the share they would have paid had the estate been taken up in the ordinary course and the landlord had to pay the rest. The landlord therefore had to pay the share which the Government of India pays in ordinary operations, and also any extra expenditure due to the special arrangements necessary in taking up the estate out of the ordinary course.

87. **Cess Revaluation.**—The last revaluation of the district was made under section 12 of the Cess Act in 1900 over an area of 2,595 square miles or 2587½ square miles exclusive of municipal area. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-one revenue-paying estates, 156 revenue-free estates (including separate accounts) and 599 rent-free tenure of Register V were valued. The operation was completed in 1901 and there was an increase of Rs. 4,38,539 in valuation and Rs. 27,541 in cess.

In July 1913 (*vide* Collector's letter No. 69C., dated 18th July 1913), a proposal was laid before the Commissioner for a general revaluation of district by the agency of the Settlement Department. Under Board's letter No. 1876 of 12th September 1913, the sanction of the Government under section 12 of the Cess Act (IX of 1880) to the revaluation of the lands comprised within the administrative boundaries of the district of Rajshahi was conveyed. This order was subsequently modified by Government notification No. 1504L.R., dated the 11th February, 1914, and revaluation of 4,557 estates and rent-free lands in this district was sanctioned under section 15 of the Cess Act.

Cess revaluation work was started in October 1914, Register No. 1 was rewritten from the old register, according to *tauzi* serial in accordance with rule 11 of *Tauzi* Manual of 1919.

Notice under section 16 of the Cess Act were issued to landlords and tenure-holders paying rent of Rs. 100 or more by Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors of the settlement staff vested with powers under section 101 of the Cess Act, calling upon them to file returns. Similar notices were served upon *raiyats* paying a rent of more than Rs. 100.

The proprietors and tenure-holders usually filed a slip admitting the record-of-rights as their return. Valuation of estates was made under section 21, and that of the tenures under section 28 from the information contained in the record-of-rights. But where a portion of the estate or tenure was situated outside the area under survey and settlement the landlord or tenureholder was called upon to file a return for that portion only in the prescribed form. A valuation was made separately and added to the valuation obtained from the record-of-rights for lands in the district.

The valuation for each village was calculated from the record-of-rights in the manner detailed below. A special form for preparing the statement of valuation was submitted to the Board and sanctioned by letter No. 25 of 12th November 1914. In each village the statement of valuation was prepared separately for each *tauzi* and separate accounts were marked against each item of entry. When the calculation of the whole village was completed, the valuation statements were separated and a file for each *tauzi* was opened.

Valuation of Part 1.—The lands in the immediate possession of the proprietor and tenure-holder were classed as lands of Part 1. All cultivation and good tanks were valued at the rate of Rs. 3-2 per acre; other lands such as culturable jungles, current fallow lands and marshy lands were valued at the rate of Re. 1 per acre. Grazing ground, cattle path, village road, river, small-tanks, unculturable waste and burial grounds were exempted from valuation. *Chakran* holdings for cess valuation purposes were included in the landlord's *nijlakhal* land. Total valuation thus obtained was entered in the statement.

Valuation of Part II.—The sum total of rent paid to the proprietor by cultivating *raiya*s who have not sublet any portion of their holding however small was taken to be the total valuation of Part II and entered in the statement.

Valuation of Part III.—When a tenant sublet any portion of his holding or tenure to any person he was classed as a tenure-holder. The land in his immediate possession were valued at the rate of Rs. 3-2 per acre and that of his tenants was valued according to the rent paid by them. If any portion was sublet on produce rent, the land was valued at a specified rate settled for each *thana* after experiment and enquiry. This rate varied from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 9-6 according to the productivity of the soil. The detailed figures are entered in the statement of valuation for each tenure. If the valuation fell short of the rent payable by the tenure-holder, the rent was taken to be the valuation of the tenure.

The total valuation of the tenure-holders under each estate thus obtained was then carried to the account of the proprietor.

Valuation of Part IV.—Tenants who paid no rent or held the tenancy free of rent were valued in the same manner as tenure-holders. Half of the valuation obtained in each case was carried to the account of the immediately superior landlord according to section 51 of the Cess Act.

After the valuation statement of each village was completed and the *tauziwar* files had been arranged, a list of the villages in each *tauziwar* file was compared with the lists of villages in the District Register of tenures and *mahaliwar* register, for that *tauzi*, to see that no village was left out. If the list was found correct, it was compared with the list of villages of Register No. 1. Any discrepancy had to be reconciled before going further. If no discrepancy was found the total valuation of the estate was obtained by totalling the figures obtained for each village of the estate.

In case of a tenure extending over several villages the total valuation was obtained in the same way.

Markets have been valued within the estate or tenure in which they lie. *Jalkars* and lands lying within municipalities have been excluded from valuation. A proportionate deduction of land-revenue was made for the purposes of section 41.

A complete valuation roll was then prepared under section 34 of the Cess Act and served on the landlord in the manner provided by section 35. In case of a tenure an extract of the portion of so much of the valuation roll of the parent estate as relates to it was prepared mentioning the name of the tenure-holder and superior landlord and it was served on the tenure-holder. When the roll or extract could not be served, a fresh copy was sent to him by post bearing.

One month's time was allowed from the publication of roll to file objection and if no objection was received, the revaluation was declared complete.

Most of the rent-free tenures previously entered in Register No. V were recorded in the record-of-rights as part of the estate of which they were originally a part.

In 26 cases, proceedings were drawn up to include rent-free tenures in neighbouring estates; and with regard to the interests of all parties, *i.e.*, the State, the *zamindar* and the holders of the rent-free lands—they were included in the estate within the periphery of which they were situated.

During the present revaluation, 10 rent-free tenures were found to have been left unassessed during the last revaluation. They have been included within the estate according to rule under sections 52 and 71 of the Cess Act. The Collector was informed so that he might realize arrears of cess from the rent-free tenure-holders under section 70, as they had hitherto evaded payment. The arrear cesses excluding interest amount to Rs. 314.

Fifty-three rent-free tenures of Register V have not been traced. They have been included within adjacent estates and the owners could not trace them. In most cases the rent-free holders had long been dispossessed.

There was 172 objections of which 149 were rejected; assessment was modified in 23 cases.

Fines amounting to Rs. 1,250 were imposed on proprietors for non-submission of returns relating to lands situated outside the district. Out of this sum, Rs. 543 was remitted and Rs. 707 has been realized.

The following statement will show the result of the present operations:—

No. of estates.	Old valuation	Present valuation.	Old cess.	New cess.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
581	149,178 4 9	1,10,622 12 0	9,512 6 11	6,733 3 7	.....	1,779 3 4
3,310	36,99,237 9 10	59,12,979 10 0	1,96,912 10 10	3,27,438 11 6	1,30,726 0 8	.....
Net result 3,891	38,48,415 14 7	60,53,602 6 0	2,05,425 1 9	3,34,371 15 6	1,30,726 0 8	1,779 3

Net increase Rs. 1,28,946-13-1.

Ninety-three estates (including separate account accounts) have not been valued. Most of them are under settlement of land revenue. They will be valued as soon as this is finished.

In 581 estates valuation showed a decrease for the following reasons: (i) Tenures were summarily valued at last revaluation under section 28 and accurate results were not obtained.

(ii) In some estates, at last valuation a return from the 16 annas proprietors was not obtained and a proportionate valuation was calculated for the whole estate from the valuation obtained from the return of a fractional co-sharer and inaccurate results were obtained.

(iii) In some cases wrong returns had been submitted by a proprietor including in his estate tenancies which did not belong to it. This has been corrected in the record-of-rights with the result that the valuation of one estate diminishes and that of the other increases as compared with last valuation.

(iv) In some cases, double assessment had been made when each of two co-sharers had filed a return for the whole estate.

The present valuation of the district (so far as it is completed up to date) is Rs. 60,53,602-6 as compared with Rs. 38,48,416 at which the valuation stood when revaluation was taken up. There has been a net increase of Rs. 22,05,186 in the annual value and Rs. 1,28,946 in the cess demand against Rs. 4,38,539 and Rs. 27,544 in the last revaluation.

The increase is due largely to settlement of land and reclamation of waste land in the Barind and marshy area. In last revaluation many tenants were returned as cultivating *raiya*s who from the record-of-rights, have been found to be cess tenure-holders. All tenure-holders whose rents were liable to enhancement, were considered by the proprietors previously to be cess *raiya*s. They have now been valued as tenure-holders. These are the chief reasons for the increase at the present cess revaluation.

In the last revaluation rent-free tenures the valuation of which was less than Rs. 5 were exempted. They have now been included in the valuation of the estate under Government Circular No. 1 C. of January 1912.

The valuation of 979 estates completed in the year 1917-18 came into force on 1st April 1918; 2,179 estates completed in the year 1919-20 pay the new cess from 1st April 1920.

The total expenditure on the revaluation was Rs. 47,434; Rs. 707 were realized as fine and Rs. 553-2 recovered in stamp revenue on petitions, etc.

The net expenditure is, therefore, Rs. 46,174.

The work was started in charge of Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman and on his departure in September 1917, Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen was in charge of the branch. The work was carried on under the direct supervision of Babu Sadanada Banerjee, kanungo.

PART 3.

Diara Resumption.

88. The main rivers that came under the present *diara* resumption are the following :—

- (1) The Ganges in the districts of Rajshahi, Malda, Murshidabad and those parts in Nadia and Pabna that were not done by the Settlement Officer of Faridpur.
 - (2) The Baral in the Rajshahi district.
 - (3) The Gorai
 - (4) The Kaliganga
 - (5) The Mathabhanga
 - (6) The Ichhamati in Pabna.
 - (7) The Jalangi in Nadia and Murshidabad.
 - (8) The Bhagirathi in Murshidabad.
 - (9) The Kalindri
 - (10) The Mahananda
 - (11) The Dharmadaula
 - (12) The Pagla
- } in Nadia.
- } in Malda.

89. The procedure followed in resuming *lakheraj* and *diara* land before the *diara* Survey of 1866-67 has been described in Appendix D of the Dacca Final Report.

During the years 1829—1835 no definite rule of resumption was followed. In 1836 the Board of Revenue ordered that *tonfir* and *diara* lands should be measured and boundaries of the area should be clearly defined and demarcated on the spot.

It was laid down that no *tonfir* or *diara* case should be decreed until "the existence of such lands in excess of limits of boundaries of estates at the Permanent Settlement has been accurately and carefully ascertained by means of local enquiry, evidence on the spot, and accurate survey and mapping of the land." The resuming officers had to see whether the estate including the accretion exceeds or falls short of the area at the time of the Permanent Settlement.

In spite of the instructions various difficulties were experienced in assessing the alluvial lands and proprietors were subjected to harrasment. Act IX of 1847* (Alluvion and Diluvion Act) was passed to improve matters.

Even after the passing of the Act IX of 1847 the principle of equivalent areas was followed. To each *zamindar* an area was marked off equivalent to that of his original estate, upon which was assessed as near as possible the old revenue and a new assessment was imposed on the surplus only.

It was only in 1878 after the Privy Council had passed its judgment in the famous Lopez case that it was recognized that Act IX of 1847 had not

* NOTE—The chapters on *Diara* Resumption and resettlement are written by Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen, Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, who completed the work in the branch after my departure.

changed the substantive law and that it was only accretions outside the actual limits of the estate and not outside an equivalent area, which could be assessed to revenue. As a result of following the principle of equivalent areas, land, really liable to assessment at the last *diara* survey, was considered to be part of the estate and was not assessed, thereby causing loss of Government revenue. That the Government lost a portion of the revenue by following the principle will be clear from the following example :—

At the time of the last *diara* survey accretion to estate No. 32 of the Malda Collectorate in *mauza* Char-Kasimpur was resumed and settled permanently. A separate estate was created under section 1 of Act XXXI of 1858 and *tauzi* No. 521 was assigned to the new estate formed.

From the old papers it appears that at the time of the Revenue Survey Char-Balighatta and Char-Kasimpur appertaining to *tauzi* No. 32 were not separately surveyed but included in *mauza* Ningachi which appertains to *tauzi* No. 219 and is in possession of proprietors, quite different from those of *tauzi* No. 32. The *patnidars* under estate No. 32 had sued the proprietors of Ningachi and got decree for 1,814 *bighas* 15 *cottaks* 12 *chittaks* of land in suit No. 60, 1851. The survey revenue map was not corrected according to the decree. The case map of this suit cannot be traced. It is not therefore possible to lay out the decretal line on the revenue survey map. At the time of the *diara* survey of 1867-68, two new *mauzas*, viz., Char-Balighatta and Char-Kasimpur appertaining to *tauzi* No. 32 were created and surveyed on the left bank of the river Mura Ningachhi was then on the right bank of the Mahananda. It was held by the *diara* survey authorities that the entire *mauza* Char-Balighatta and a small portion of the Char-Kasimpur appertained to *tauzi* No. 32 and the remaining 490 acres 2 roods of land in Char-Kasimpur was considered to be increment to the estate owing to the recess of the Mahananda. Instead of assessing the entire area of 490 acres 2 poles, it was held that 291 acres 2 roods 9 poles should be given to the proprietors out of the accreted area in exchange for a similar area that had been washed away by the river. This area was therefore deducted from 490 acres.

Mauza Rehaj Char-Joteptap also appertains to this *tauzi*. At that time the area of this *mauza* was less than the permanently-settled area by 62 *bighas* 6 *cottas* 15 *chittaks* or about 21 acres. This area also was deducted from 490 acres 2 roods and the rest was assessed to revenue and formed into estate No. 521. The new estate thus created was not separately surveyed; so the land of *tauzi* No. 521 and its parent estate No. 32 is intermixed. The area of 291 acres 2 roods 9 poles of which the equivalent was deducted from the accreted land certainly lay in the river Mahananda that existed in 1867-68. The position of this area is not known. It is somewhere in the river of 1867-68 which was land in 1847-48 and surveyed in Ningachhi. There was a second civil suit between the *patnidars* of Kasimpur and proprietors of Ningachhi. The case was compromised and it was settled that the left bank of the river Mahananda at the *diara* survey should be the boundary between Ningachhi and Kasimpur. According to this compromise this 291 acres is now situated somewhere in Ningachi. It is not possible to locate the area. Even if it were possible to do so the proprietors of Ningachi cannot be made to pay revenue for 291 acres as they were not parties to the *diara* resumption case of Kasimpur. They claim this land as appertaining to permanently-settled *mauza* Ningachi and unless it can be proved that this land was decreed to Char-Kasimpur in suit No. 60 of 1851, Government cannot assess it. As a result of adoption of principles of equivalent area Government has for ever lost revenue of 312 acres 2 roods 9 poles of land in Char-Kasimpur and Rehaj Char-Joteptap.

The present methods of locating and assessing unassessed alluvial accretions on principles approved by Government have been fully described in the final reports of the Faridpur and Dacca Settlements.

Accretions of the following nature have been assessed in the present *diara* operations :—

(1) Accretions to permanently-settled estates.

(2) Accretions to *daimi*-settled estates, i.e., estates settled permanently after the Permanent Settlement.

(3) At the time of the *diara* survey abatement of revenue was offered to and accepted by certain proprietors under section 5 of Act IX of 1847. Some of these lands have now again been added to the parent estates and have been assessed under section 6 of Act IX of 1847.

(4) Accretion to revenue-free estates.

90. **Accretion to permanently-settled estates.**—The following are some of the important cases of this group :—

In case No. 31 the area was land about 1860 and was included in the Mahal Char-Kururia Government estate on the revenue-roll of the Pabna Collectorate. It was partly reformation *in situ* of several *mauzas* appertaining to the Government estate that existed at the last revenue survey and partly alluvial accretion to the estate owing to the recess of the Ganges. In 1860 the area was assessed as part of the Government estate. The proprietors of the permanently-settled *mauza* Talbaria claimed the area as reformation *in situ* and accretion to the permanently-settled estate 3186, and sued the Collector of Pabna in the Civil Court. The Subordinate Judge dismissed the proprietors' claim but the High Court held the area to be accretion to the permanently-settled *mauza* Talbaria and decreed the land in favour of the proprietors. When the area diluviated and reformed in the Nadia district, the Collector wanted to assess the area in 1887. It was held by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and the Board of Revenue that the area could not be assessed as the provisions of Act IX of 1847 had not been followed. No notification had been issued under section 3 of Act IX of 1847, no new survey had been made and a new map had not been compared with the map of the previous survey. The proposal to assess the area was therefore dropped. Since then the area was again washed away and reformed in *thana* Kustia of the Nadia district and in *thana* Sara of the Pabna district. All the legal difficulties mentioned above were got over by the present *diara* notifications and survey. Proceedings under the *Diara* Act were drawn up to assess the area to revenue. The proprietors claimed the area as part of their permanently-settled estate. No proof in favour of their contention could be produced. The objection was disallowed. The proprietors appealed before the Board of Revenue who also dismissed the appeal and confirmed the proceedings.

In Char Gurguri (case No. 1) the area, proposed for resumption was in the bed of the river at the revenue survey. On the west of it is revenue survey *mauza* Char Gurguri. Char Gurguri was originally resumed about 1830. It was leased to the proprietors of the permanently-settled area adjoining to the west till 1869, when it was permanently-settled with them. This permanent settlement was made immediately after the *diara* survey and the area permanently-settled corresponds with the *diara* survey village of Char Gurguri. In the *diara* survey the area now under resumption was shown as part of village Char Niamatpur, a *khas mahal*. The area was again diluviated about 1880. When it reformed the Collector of Pabna took possession of it as *khas mahal*. The proprietors of the permanently-settled lands brought a suit against Government for possession of an area which includes the area under resumption. The suit was compromised and possession was given to the proprietors of Char Gurguri because the area is included in the revenue survey map of that village. Government gave up possession and agreed not to claim the area as *khas mahal*. The area though included in the revenue survey map of Char Gurguri was under water at the time of the survey. Permanent settlement of Char Gurguri was made in 1869. The area in question was not included in the permanent settlement. It was shown as part of a *khas mahal* village. The objectors, the Narail zamindars, got possession under the compromise of 1894. The area lies between a *khas mahal* on the east and on the west an estate once temporarily settled and in 1869 permanently-settled. It is certain that it was not permanently-settled in 1869 or subsequently and it is presumed that it was not permanently settled at the permanent settlement. The presumption is strengthened by the fact that the area adjacent to the west was resumed in 1836 when the present area was still under water. Objectors first tried to prove that the settlement map of 1869 covers the area. It is quite clear that the area is not

included in the map made in 1869 when Char Gurguri was permanently settled. They next relied on the compromise with the Government in 1894. The point at issue in the case was possession. Government gave up possession but did not give up the right to revenue. There is no reason why Government should have given up possession but the case obviously was not properly investigated. For example, the boundary of the area permanently settled in 1869 was not shown in the case map. The compromise, however, does not affect Government's right to assess the area to revenue.

No evidence was produced to show that the area was permanently settled at the permanent settlement. The objection was disallowed.

The proprietor appealed before the Board who dismissed the appeal and confirmed the proceedings.

In several cases the proprietors objected that though the area proposed to be resumed was river at the revenue survey, it was included in the *mauza* at that time and contended that it was a part of their estate and assessed to revenue at the permanent settlement and cannot be assessed now.

In the revenue survey maps the boundaries of certain villages were surveyed as lying within the river, and the portions covered by the river were separately specified in the particulars of area given in the maps. There was no previous evidence that the river portion of these villages had been land at the permanent settlement. The onus of proving the fact that the land was assessed to revenue was thrown on the objectors who could not produce any evidence in support of their contention. The objections were disallowed following the Privy Council Ruling in the case of Jagadindra Nath Roy v. Secretary of State for India in Council.

In many cases the proprietors stated that the area was land at the last *diara* survey and was not assessed; that the Resumption Officer should compare the new map with that of the last authorised survey and that he must not go beyond the last authoritative survey.

As stated above before the Lopez case was decided the *diara* officer generally did not assess the accretion when he found that total area of a *mauza* in 1867-68 was less than its total area at the permanent settlement. In many cases it was possible to point out that owing to this reason the area was not assessed for the time being. This is not a release and the area is therefore assessable. In several cases there is nothing on record to show why the area was not assessed. In such cases the enquiries were pushed beyond the last authoritative survey on the strength of the Privy Council Ruling in the case of Fahamidannissa Begum v. Secretary of State for India in Council and the concluding portion of the Privy Council Ruling in the case of Jagadindra Nath Roy mentioned before.

91. Eighteen proceedings were drawn up in Daimi Settled Estates. The area under resumption is 2,027.68 acres. Of this area 16 proceedings in respect of 1,775.90 acres have been confirmed by the Board of Revenue up to date. The Board of Revenue by their Resolution No. 8642 S. & S., dated the 27th June 1921, and Resolution No. 8650 have released the remaining 251.78 acres of land.

92. Seven proceedings were drawn up in areas for which abatement of revenue had been taken. The total area resumed was 4,122 acres. The most important of these proceedings are those which relate to resumptions of accretions to estate No. 523 of the Murshidabad Collectorate, situated on the river Ganges in *mauza* Atarpara, Chaumadia in Rajshahi, Udaynagar, Temadia, Madhugari in Nadia, Sagarpara, Udaynagar Diar in Murshidabad. The proprietors leased out the *mauzas* in *patni* long before the *diara* survey. At the *diara* survey of 1867-68 the proprietors took abatement of revenue for the area lost to the estate by diluvion or otherwise and took settlement of accretions which were added to the estate by the recess of the river. The *patnidars* did not take abatement of rent. Some part of this area has now been added to the estate No. 523 and it was proposed to assess the area under Act IX of 1847. The *patnidars* objected that their rent cannot be enhanced as they never took abatement of rent; the objection was disallowed and the proceedings have been confirmed by the Board.

In case No. of 42 in Madhugari which is the most important case of this group, the main grounds of objection of the *patnidars* were as follows :—

"The area proposed to be resumed is part of an area of 4,382 *bighas* which, having been held possession of by Government as *khas mahal* for 16 or 17 years, was given up together with the total receipts therefrom, without any deduction of Government revenue in favour of the petitioners' predecessors in interest as consideration for a compromise in the year 1887 ; and since then your petitioners have been holding the said land free of assessment. Government has no right to assess to revenue and is stopped from assessing to revenue any portion of the said area of 4,382 *bighas* including the area proposed to be resumed.

That under section 5 of Act IX of 1847, the proprietary right in any portion of a permanently-settled portion of a permanently-settled area cannot be lost by reasons of remission of Government revenue having been taken by the *zamindar*, in respect of it and the right of Government to re-assess it is of a qualified nature, having restricted to re-imposition of the revenue remitted.

That the petitioners being *patnidars* at a fixed rent under the proprietors of a permanently-settled estate, no act of such proprietors on contract entered into by him, subsequently to the creation of such *patni* can destroy or detract from their right as such *patnidars*, and Government has no right to assess rent under section 104 of the Bengal Tenancy Act on such *patnidars*."

The objection was disallowed by the *diara* officer. An appeal was filed before the Board of Revenue and was also dismissed.

The decision of the Board was as follows :—

"The petitioners object to the assessment of 1185-70 acres of land in *mauza* Madhugari on the ground that the whole of this land is included within the area of 4,382 *bighas* which Government gave up in 1885 to Messrs. Watson & Co., their predecessors in interest. It is admitted that the land in question is a part of the area of 4,382 *bighas* regarding which Government passed orders in 1885 and the only question for consideration in this case is the interpretation which is to be placed upon the Government orders.

The Assistant Settlement Officer reports that at the time of the *diara* survey in 1867-68 the land now in question had reformed on the site of part of *mauza* Madhugari but owing to the absence of a careful comparison of the revenue survey and *diara* survey maps it was not included as part thereof and an abatement of land revenue was wrongly allowed and accepted by the proprietors. The land formed part of Maricha *diara* and was included within the Marichadiar Government estate. The Assistant Settlement Officer has given a full account of the disputes about Marichadiar up to the time when Government passed the orders in 1885. The orders of Government are contained in a letter, dated the 26th December 1885, from the Secretary to the Government to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue. The letter sets forth that certain proposals of Messrs. Watson & Co. had been considered by the Board, who had reported that Messrs. Watson & Co. had not established a right to the 8,763 *bighas* which they claimed as accretion to their *patni mahal* Temadia, but as the Board considered it desirable even at some sacrifice of the rights of Government to bring the controversy to an amicable close, they recommended that a concession be made to Messrs. Watson & Co., in regard to 4,382 *bighas* or one half of the 8763 *bighas* claimed by them. The Board has also pointed out that the proprietors of Temadia had received abatement of revenue for part of that *mahal* which had diluviated and therefore any formation on the site of the diluviated part would seem to belong to Government, while in no case could it belong to a tenure-holder such as Messrs. Watson & Co. were. The orders passed were that the Lieutenant-Governor "agrees to waive the Government claim to one half of the 8,763 *bighas*." In letter No. 112A, dated the 11th March 1887, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue to the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division the Government order is referred to in the following terms :—"There is an area of 8,763 *bighas* on the south-west of the Chiar and the Government has consented to waive any claim of proprietary right in respect of one half of this area."

The only conclusion which can be drawn from these facts is that it was the intention of Government to give up only its claim of proprietary right to this land which had formed part of Marichadiar Government estate for many years. The fact that the land was not subsequently assessed to land revenue cannot be held to imply that Government gave the land revenue-free to Messrs. Watson & Co. The Board therefore finds that the area of 1185·70 acres is liable to assessment."

All proceedings of this group have been confirmed by the Board of Revenue.

93. There are only 3 cases of accretion to revenue-free estates with an area of 119·92 acres. Resumption proceedings have been drawn up under Regulation II of 1819. In all these cases, the case for resumption is that the area proposed to be resumed was never included in the revenue-free estate or in any other permanently-settled estate. The merits of each case were reported to the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division under section 5, clause 1 of Regulation II of 1819 for his permission to enter into investigation of the case. On receipt of his orders, the proprietors were asked to produce all *sanads* or other writings in virtue of which they claim to possess the land free of assessment. When the parties produced any evidence oral or documentary it was carefully examined and a statement of grounds on which their land appeared liable to assessment were delivered to them under section 15 of Regulation II of 1829, asking them to file written answers within 7 days. These answers, if filed, were carefully examined and the final proceedings were submitted to the Board of Revenue under section 20 of the Regulation II of 1819.

These proceedings have been confirmed by the Board of Revenue.

94. In the resumed area of D Block rents of all tenants were settled under section 104 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. In case of the area surveyed in E Block, the *diara* resumption was taken up after final publication; rent of all under-tenant were settled under section 2 of Act XXXI of 1858, and Regulation VII of 1822. Generally the existing contractual rents of all tenants were considered to be fair and equitable and maintained. The tenure-holders were assessed on profit system and allowed part of the profit granted to the proprietors. The Government revenue was fixed at 70 per cent. of the *raiya*ti assets. When no objection to assessment was filed and the proprietors agreed to take amicable settlement, they were allowed 40 per cent. of the *raiya*ti assets and revenue is fixed at 60 per cent. thereof.

95. Records of each case containing the papers described in *diara* rule No. 31 as far as Rajshahi district is concerned, have been made over to the Collector of Rajshahi. In this district Index maps and volumes as described in rules 33—35 have been prepared and sent to the Collectorate record-room.

As regards the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad Pabna and Malda, it has been decided that 4 inches thana maps should not be vandyked till all the *mauzas* in a *thana* have been surveyed and a complete map of the *thana* has been prepared. We have not surveyed all *mauzas* in any *thana* of these districts. The Director of Land Records has therefore ordered that Index maps and volumes under rules 33 and 34 should be prepared by the Settlement Officers of the districts concerned; after 4-inch *thana* maps have been vandyked, the work to be done is to copy lines already in existence on the 4-inch congregated comparative map sent with *diara* officers' general Report, rule 29(b).

It was also ordered that records of the *diara* cases should be made over to the Settlement Officers where settlement is going on, and, where there is no Settlement Officer, to the Collector of the district. Accordingly all records mentioned in rule 31 and *diara* volumes prepared under rule 35 have been made over to the Settlement Officers of Nadia, Murshidabad and Pabna and the Collector of Malda.

In every case the Collectors of these four districts have been supplied with copies of the following papers :—

- (1) Copies of the *diara* officers' general report on each proceeding as laid down in Rule 30 of the Technical Rules.
- (2) Copies of orders of Settlement Officers and of the Director of Land Records covering notes.
- (3) Copies of Board's resolutions.
- (4) Copies of 16 inch-maps.
- (5) Copies of rent-rolls.
- (6) Copies of *khatians* and plot index.

96. The total number of proceedings investigated was 304, 185 ended in resumption, 119 were abandoned or dropped by order of the Board of Revenue.

The area resumed and assessed to revenue was 20,418 acres and the area regarding which proceedings were dropped after examination was 22,000 acres. Seventeen proceedings with an area of 17,581 acres were dropped by the orders of the Board of Revenue.

The financial result of the operations is an annual revenue of Rs. 39,843-7.

The following statement gives the results district by district. Detailed statement of all proceedings is given in Appendix 10.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF PROCEEDINGS.		AREA (IN ACRES).		Asset.	Revenue.
	Resumed.	Abandoned.	Excluded from resumption.	Resumed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pabna	22	...	...	2,672-75	5,385 4 0	4,366 0 0
Do. ... ..	...	8	644-13	...	...	...
Nadia	19	...	...	3,876-28	14,279 13 0	9,902 0 0
Do. ... ..	...	22	5,357-82	...	...	...
Murshidabad	21	...	...	3,063-66	7,576 1 0	5,040 0 0
Do. ... ..	...	14	3,602-55	...	...	...
Rajshahi	68	...	...	3,967-67	10,691 0 0	6,885 5 0
Do. ... ..	...	38	1,341-46	...	...	...
Malda	55	...	...	6,837-55	18,585 9 0	13,650 2 0
Do. ... ..	...	24	17,791-17	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL DISTRICTS.	185	116	28,787-18	20,417-91	55,917 11 0	39,843 7 0

PART 4.

Resettlement of temporarily-settled Estates.

97. It was proposed to bring under resettlement all temporarily-settled estates in Rajshahi and all those in Pabna, Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda which had been surveyed by the Rajshahi District Settlement Department. It was not possible to carry out the proposal owing to the fact that the period of the existing settlement of many estates did not expire before the close of

the operation and to the fact that many estates either were entirely diluviated or had become unfit for settlement owing to the deposit of sand, although the tenant refused to part with the lands and take abatement of rent.

In the case of estates Madhupur No. 2139 and Basudebpur No. 2104 of the Pabna Collectorate the existing term had expired and resettlement was undertaken. When the rent-roll was draft published the greater part of the area was decreed in favour of private landlords by the Subordinate Judge of Pabna. The Government have appealed to the High Court against the decision of the Subordinate Judge. The resettlement of the estates has been postponed till the appeal has been disposed of by the High Court.

In Government estates and temporarily-settled private estates the rents of all grades of tenants were settled under Part II, Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The revenue of the proprietors in case of the temporarily-settled private estates was settled under Regulation VII of 1822.

The principles followed in assessing temporarily-settled estates in Faridpur and Bakarganj which has been approved by Government and embodied in the Rules of the Settlement Department were followed.

Existing rent was considered fair and equitable unless there was strong reason to believe that the rent should be enhanced. Where enhanced rents were proposed, it was done with reference to, section 30(a) or section 30(b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The existing rents of *raiya*s in many temporarily-settled estates in the area settled were conspicuously lower than the rents in the neighbouring private estates. The proprietors of the latter were not harsh and oppressive and the standard of comfort attained by the *raiya*s of the temporarily-settled estates did not differ from that of their neighbours. It was therefore proper to employ section 30(b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, in order to enhance the rents in some of the estates under resettlement.

It was first proposed not to assess sand and diluviated lands. The tenants, however, in a body refused to part with such land by taking abatement of rent. They were therefore assessed at the existing rents.

Tenure-holders were assessed on the profit system. The profit allowed to tenure-holders in Government estates varied from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the *raiya*ti assets, but where it was found that the proposed rent will operate harshly upon the tenure-holders the allowance was raised to 25 per cent. or 30 per cent.

The land in occupation of tenure-holders was valued at the proposed *raiya*ti rate, while produce-paying lands were valued at the highest rate paid for a similar class of land with similar advantages in the neighbourhood or within the estate.

There are *utbandi* lands in Nadia and Murshidabad *chiana* areas. These lands are settled annually by the landlords at certain rates. These lands were valued at the average collection for the last three years counting back from the year of settlement.

The proprietors of temporarily-settled private estates were allowed 30 per cent. of the *raiya*ti assets. If there was a tenure between the cultivators of the soil and the proprietors, this proposed 30 per cent. was divided between the proprietors and tenure-holders with reference to their existing profits as far as possible.

The existing rent of under-*raiya*ti if 25 per cent. higher than the proposed *raiya*ti rates, were maintained.

The preliminary proposal for settlement of fair rent was first read out in the estate under Rule 337A of the Survey and Settlement Manual and the tenants were allowed to file objection before the Settlement Officer. When the objections were heard, the rent roll was prepared and draft published in the estate. The tenants were allowed to file objections under section 104E

of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The main objection was that the cultivated lands should be classed into several classes and separate classes of land should be assessed at different rates. This objection could not be allowed. It is well known that the diara areas of the Ganges are subject to very rapid increase or decrease in fertility. The classification of land in any one year is liable to be quite different from the classification in any other year. A deposit of silt may make unculturable land culturable and a deposit of sand may make culturable land unculturable. Classification of cultivated land into several classes was discarded and a very moderate all-round rate, which will not operate harshly was proposed for culturable lands.

The area of the temporarily-settled private estates under resettlement is 30,410 acres. The previous revenue was Rs. 24,672-1-1. The new revenue is Rs. 43,418-2. The area of the Government estates is 18,139 acres. Previous revenue was Rs. 15,766. New revenue is Rs. 23,946-14.

PART 5.

Expenditure and Receipts.

98. The accounts of the settlement operations have not been closed. The figures in this chapter are the actual figures up to the end of March 1922, with an estimate for the balance of the work.

The following statement shows the expenditure on each branch of work compared with the estimate :—

Branch of work.	Estimate.	Rate per square mile.	Actual gross expenditure.	Rate per square mile.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Traverse and Reproduction of maps*	3,33,933	...	4,10,067	...
Cadastral	4,21,600	110	3,64,167	100 0 9
Khanapuri	1,41,980	37	1,80,817	49 10 9
Preliminary office work ...	67,160	18	49,726	13 10 7
Bujharat	3,33,580	87	3,90,450	107 4 3
Attestation	2,35,100	61	3,08,271	84 11 0
Objection	90,260	24	59,493	16 5 6
Final office work ... ..	...	...	...	...
Janch	77,230	20	72,434	19 14 5
Statistics	38,000	10	29,235	8 0 6
General map	} 2,18,114	57 {	22,178	6 1 1
Topo-Map			12,026	3 4 10
Printing			2,49,113	68 7 0
Computation and Recovery	1,03,338	28	92,974	25 8 8
Case-work	68,147	17	98,195	26 15 7
Supervision	5,25,098	...	4,47,616	...
Statistics, services and contingencies	4,38,654	...	4,35,898	...
Director of Land Records' control	42,764	...	40,696	...
Diara	} 22,680	...	10,094	...
Jamabandi			19,236	...
Total	31,52,838	...	32,92,686	...

* Under the control of the Director of Survey.

For the purpose of the initial estimate the area was taken as 3,320 square miles and it was assumed that in each square mile there would be a 1,000 plots and 250 interests. The area was found to be only 3,640 square miles. This was due partly to a mistake in the jurisdiction list of Singra thana and partly to an over-estimate of the area of the river strip. Instead of 1,000 plots per square mile the average proved to be 1,433 and instead of 250 interests 445 were found. We had to deal with fifty-two *lakhs* of plots instead of thirty-eight and sixteen and a quarter *lakhs* of interests instead of nine and a half.

Looking at the estimated rate per square mile, there has been a saving in the following heads :—

				Per square mile.
				Rs. A.
Cadastral Survey	...	...	...	10 0
Preliminary office work	...	...	...	4 0
Objections	...	...	...	8 0
Statistics	...	...	...	2 0
Computation and Recovery	...	...	...	2 8
Supply and service, lump sum	...	...	...	2,756 0

The savings in Cadastral Survey and objections are due to employing revenue officers and Sub-Deputy Collectors instead of more highly paid Deputy Collectors. The saving in preliminary office work is due to doing this work in camp instead of at head-quarters. The savings in other heads are due to strict supervision, economy and method. Excess expenditure has been incurred in the following branches :—

				Per square mile.
				Rs.
<i>Khanapuri</i>	...	...	...	13
<i>Bujharat</i>	...	...	...	20
Attestation	...	...	...	24
Final map, topo map and printing	...	...	...	20
Case work	...	...	...	10
<i>Jamabandi</i> and <i>Diara</i>	...	...	...	6,650 Lump sum.

The cost of *khanapuri* and *bujharat* depends directly on the number of plots. Plots were forty-three per cent. in excess of the estimated number and cost exceeded the estimate by thirty-five per cent. in the case of *khanapuri* and twenty-three per cent. in the case of *bujharat*.

The cost of attestation and printing depends on the number of interests. Interests were seventy-seven per cent. in excess of the estimate, and the excess expenditure per square mile was thirty-nine per cent. and forty-two per cent. respectively. Case work cost more because more cases were filed than was anticipated. It is never possible to estimate this item exactly and as case work pays for itself in court-fees the net cost of the operations is not affected. The extra expenditure on revision of land revenue and on *diara resumption* is due to an increase in the programme of work which could not be anticipated when the estimates were framed.

99. The estimate of receipts made before operations commenced was :—

				Rs.
Stamps	...	...	...	1,88,142
Sale of records and maps	...	...	...	1,22,000
Sale of stock	...	...	...	32,425
Other receipts	...	...	...	16,562
Total				3,59,129

The actual receipts were over Rs. two-and-a-half *lakhs* ahead of the estimate. The value of the settlement buildings taken over by the collectorate and other departments account for one *lakh*. There was an excess of over two *lakhs* in receipts from court-fees chiefly because of the large volume of case work after final publication. Receipts from the sale of maps and records were over-estimated to the extent of about Rs. 61,000. Practically everyone who is interested in the record gets a free copy of all his interests. Co-sharer landlords each got copies of the *khatians* of their tenants. Landlords got copies of their tenants' *khatians* but not of the *khatians* of their tenants' tenants. If a landlord wanted a complete record of his estate he had to purchase copies of the *khatians* of the tenants of his subordinate tenure-holders. As subinfeudation exists in Rajshahi only to a moderate extent there was only a moderate demand for the sale copies of the record.

The actual receipts were as follows :—

Description of changes.				Amounts.
				Rs.
1.	Stamps	...	...	3,88,638
2.	Sale of records	...	...	58,272*
3.	Sale of maps	...	...	2,123*
4.	Disposal of stock	...	...	50,910†
5.	Value of buildings	...	...	1,00,108
6.	Miscellaneous cash receipts	...	...	38,243
Total				6,38,294

Deduct—value of buildings and disposal of stocks by intersettlement transfer, already deducted from the gross expenditure. 1,42,698

Actual receipts received in cash and stamps ... 4,95,596

* Records and maps were made over to the Collector during 1920-21.

† Rs. 42,590 transferred to other settlement and Rs. 8,320 sold by auction locally.

100. Four separate apportionment orders under section 114 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, were passed for the recovery of the cost of the operations.

Block.	Order.	Cost rate per acre.	Plots per square mile.	Interests per square mile.
		G. P.		
A	No. 49 T.—R., dated 29th April 1916.	14 4	1,315	363
B	No. 10198, dated 19th December 1946.	14 4	1,364	405
C	No. 7554 L. R., dated 16th November 1917.	15 0	2,146	525
D, E	No. 1270 L. R., dated 7th February 1919.	14 0	1,193	438

The apportionment order for Block A was based on the net cost rate of Rs. 731 per square mile contained in the original estimates, although on actual calculation it appeared that this rate had been slightly exceeded. For the B and C blocks a calculation of the cost was made based partly on the estimated expenditure. When Blocks D and E were nearing completion it was possible to estimate fairly closely the net cost of the whole operations. The cost of these blocks was arrived at by deducting the amount recovered or estimated to be recovered in blocks A, B and C from the net cost of the whole operations.

Apportionment was made entirely on an area basis. In Rajshahi there is comparatively little subinfeudation and computation on an area basis is easy and equitable. It has the enormous advantage of giving an exact basis of calculation. There is no danger of over-estimating or under-estimating the proceeds of an apportionment order. Theoretically it is more equitable to base apportionment of costs on profits, but it is extremely difficult to estimate profits beforehand, and the result of an apportionment order based on profits may be the recovery of a sum widely divergent from that intended.

Between landlords and tenants the cost was apportioned in the ratio of two to one. Permanent tenure-holders at fixed rents paid the whole of the landlords' share. Other permanent tenure-holders and temporary tenure-holders with leases continuing for more than fifteen years paid three-fourths and their landlords one-fourth of the landlord's share. Temporary tenure-holders whose leases had fifteen years or less to run paid less than three-fourths of the landlords' share on the sliding scale fifteen-sixteenths if the lease had fifteen years to run, fourteen-sixteenths if it had fourteen years and so on.

Rent-free holders, whether of the degree of landlord or *raiyat*, paid the whole of the landlords' share. Under-*raiyats* paid a uniform rate of four annas a tenancy. Certain minimum charges were fixed to facilitate computation. In the first block there was a minimum charge of five annas and ten annas for *raiyat* and landlord respectively and broken parts of an anna were counted as an anna. In subsequent blocks the area was taken to the nearest acre and broken parts of an anna were treated as an anna.

These minimum charges brought in a slight surplus. The charges for under-*raiyats* was not taken into account in calculating the rate per acre. It was intended that there should be set off against irrecoverable amounts. Irrecoverable amounts turned out to be small.

The gross expenditure up to the 31st March 1922 was Rs. 34,35,384. In the verified apportionment statements the gross expenditure is shown as Rs. 32,92,686, excluding Rs. 1,00,108, the value of buildings transferred to the Collectorate, and Rs. 42,590, value of stock transferred to other settlements.

Deducting Rs. 29,330, cost of resumption and resettlement proceedings, and Rs. 4,95,596, receipts, the net cost is Rs. 27,67,760. One-fourth of this is borne by the Imperial Government and the balance Rs. 20,75,820 is recovered from landlords and tenants.

This sum was distributed on an area of 3,640 square miles, of which 194 consisted of rivers which pay nothing, i.e., on a net area of 3,446 square miles and gives a rate of Rs. 603 per square mile or about 15 annas an acre. The average rate of the apportionment orders is 14½ annas.

101. The total computed demand was Rs. 22,64,155, including Rs. 1,588 of the Mathurapur Estate. Rupees 20,34,541 was paid voluntarily. Two thousand three hundred and twelve certificates had to be issued for Rs. 1,93,831. In 1,631 cases, the certificate debtors paid Rs. 1,60,670 as soon as certificates were issued. In 666 cases they paid Rs. 32,526 when property was attached. In 15 cases Rs. 635 had to be realised by sale of the property. Rupees 2,771 was realised as interest under section 16 of the Certificate Act. Rupees 19,381 was remitted by order of the Director of Land Records. The total amount realised is therefore Rs. 22,31,143.

A record-of-rights in many Government estates not ripe for resettlement was prepared. At the time of the next settlement, these maps and records will have to be brought up to date. Rupees 16,402 is payable by Government on this account.

Recovery was not difficult excepting in the *diara* areas and specially in *uthandi* areas where it was difficult to find the *raiyats* who generally change their place of residence at the end of every rains.

No pressure was put upon any one. Prayer for paying cost by instalment was always allowed when a landlord applied for it.

The only interesting case in this department is that of the Baishazari Wakf Estate. The Baishazari Estate is a revenue-free estate of which the Collector of Malda was the receiver. He objected to pay the settlement costs on the ground that the Wakf estate is exempt from all Imperial charges according to the Sanad of Shah Alam which shows that it is absolutely free from the civil *Taklif* (charges) and Imperial demands. He obtained the opinion of the Advocate-General who supported his view. The matter was referred to the Director of Land Records who obtained the opinion of the Advocate-General on a fresh statement of the facts. On the facts as restated he was of opinion that the estate should pay settlement cost. The amount has been realised.

PART 6.

Conclusion.

102. It is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the services of the settlement staff. The settlement was fortunate at the beginning in having Mr. W. H. Thompson as charge officer. His experience in Eastern Bengal settlements was invaluable in consolidating the new staff. He officiated as Settlement Officer during my absence on leave for six months in 1913.

Mr. S. Klingenstein, Mr. J. T. Donovan and Mr. T. Clough, helped us through the arduous work of subsequent field seasons. Almost throughout the settlement, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ataur Rahaman assisted in the work of supervision with an honesty of purpose and good sense which earned the trust of the staff and the public alike. Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen worked first as an attestation officer and returned later to carry out revision of land revenue and as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge to perform the tedious task of bringing the operations to a close.

The work of diara resumption resettlement of land revenue was almost entirely in his hands. The work was very difficult and his skill, patience and industry will be duly appreciated by the revenue expert. The lay mind will, however, appreciate the fact that he has added Rs. 66,770 annually to land revenue. Mr. O. Hart was of great assistance in supervising survey and organizing the drawing office. Babu Lal Mohan Bose worked efficiently as his successor. The following officers also deserve mention :—Munsiffs : Babu Subodh Kumar Chatterjee, Babu Panna Lal Bose, Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen and Babu Madhu Sudan Roy ; Deputy Collectors : M. S. M. Abdul Aziz, Babu Hriday Ranjan Sen and Babu Kaseswar Chakravarti ; Sub-Deputy Collectors : Babu Harendra Nath Majumdar, M. Abdul Latif Chaudhuri, Babu Upendra Kumar Mitra, Maulvi Mahamed Qazi Mahiuddin.

It is recognized in all settlements how much the accuracy of the record-of-rights depends on the work of the staff of *kanungoes*. Their task in Rajshahi was a heavy one. The bulk of the work exceeded expectations and in the earlier seasons the climatic conditions in which it had to be performed were very bad indeed.

The *kanungoes* as a body maintained their reputation for hard work in trying conditions.

Many of the more junior *kanungoes* did excellent work. Babu Sadananda Banerjee, who has the misfortune to be permanently lame, the result of a riding accident in the field, did useful work at head-quarters supervising cess and the press.

Among the ministerial staff at head-quarters I would mention Babu Manindra Nath Guha, Head Clerk and Accountant, Babu Ambika Charan Narayan Choudhry, Peshkar. Babu Ashutosh Ganguly, Record-keeper, and Babu Mahendra Nath Sirkar, Head Draftsman. They are men picked for special qualities from a large staff and their services in no small degree helped the whole operations to run smoothly.

I am indebted to Lt.-Col. Hirst and Mr. Delaney who officiated for him, for assistance and ready co-operation in survey matters and to the various officers who hold the office of Collector of Rajshahi during the progress of settlement. Lastly I may be permitted to thank Mr. McAlpin who was Director of Land Records during the bulk of the operations for advice, guidance and substantial help in the numerous difficulties which arose in the course of the settlement.

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APPENDIX II.

List of Important notifications.

Act.	Reference to notification.	Nature.
Bengal Survey Act (V of 1875), section 3.	No. 2471 L.R., dated 6th September 1912.	Extends survey operations to the district of Rajshahi.
Act V of 1875	No. 10334 L.R., dated 6th November 1914.	Extends survey operations to the diara areas of the districts of Rajshahi, Murshidabad, Nadia and Pabna.
Survey Act (V of 1875) section 3.	No. 10521 L.R., dated 12th October 1915.	Extends survey operations to the Diara area of the Malda district.
Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), section 101 (1).	No. 2470 L.R., dated 6th September 1912.	Sanctions preparation of a record of rights in respect of all lands within the district of Rajshahi.
Do.	No. 9076 L.R., dated 13th September 1915.	Sanctions preparation of a record of rights in Diara areas of the districts of Rajshahi, Murshidabad, Nadia and Pabna.
Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885).	No. 8359 L.R., dated 16th October 1916.	Sanctions preparation of record of rights of Malda Diara areas.
Do.	No. 1342 T.R., dated 24th September 1915.	Adopts settlement villages as villages within the meaning of the Act.
Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), section 103B (2).	No. 4998 L.R., dated 9th July 1917.	Thana Satore.
Do.	No. 3762 L.R., dated 15th May 1917.	Thanas Baraigram and Singra.
Do.	No. 5963 L.R., dated 16th July 1918.	Thanas Manda, Mahadebpur and Panchurpur.
Do.	No. 700 L.R., dated 20th January 1919.	Thanas Naogaon, Nandanali and Badalgachhi.
Do.	No. 3137 L.R., dated 31st March 1919.	Thanas Tanore, Mohanpur Khurd, Butlia, Durgapur and Bagmara.

Diara notifications.

Name of district	Name of river.	Notification number (under section 3 of Act IX of 1847).	Notification number (under section 101 of the Bengal Tenancy Act).
Rajshahi ... Pabna (a) ... Nadia (b) ... Murshidabad (c) ...	The Ganges ...	No. 10333 L.R., dated the 6th November 1914.	No. 2470 L.R., dated the 6th September 1912. (a) } (b) } No. 9076 L.R., dated the (c) } 13th September 1915.
Nadia ... Murshidabad ...	Mathabhanga ... Jalangi ... Bhagirathi ... Kaliganga ...	No. 785 L.R., dated the 21st January 1918.	No. 9076 L.R., dated the 13th September 1915.
Malda ...	Ganges ...	No. 10520 L.R., dated the 12th October 1915.	No. 8359 L.R., dated the 16th October 1916.
Malda ...	Rivers other than the Ganges.	No. 3885 L.R., dated the 13th April 1920.	Ditto.
Rajshahi ...	Baral ...	No. 4782 L.R., dated the 11th June 1918.	No. 2470 L.R., dated the 6th September 1912.
Pabna ...	Ichhangati ...	No. 703 L.R., dated the 20th May 1920.	No. 9076 L.R., dated the 13th September 1915.

Personal notifications. Powers of Settlement Officer.

Act.	Reference of notification.	Nature.
Bengal Survey Act (V of 1875).	No. 2467 L. R., dated 6th September 1912.	Powers as Superintendent of Survey.
Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) and rules under the Act.	No. 2465 L. R., dated 6th September 1912.	Powers as Settlement Officer.
Do. ...	No. 2517 T. R., dated 4th October 1913.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 2466 L. R., dated 6th September 1912.	Powers as Settlement and Revenue Officer.
Do. ...	No. 2790 T. R., dated 18th October 1913.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 10522 L. R., dated 12th October 1915.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 1718 T. R., dated 4th November 1915.	Powers as Settlement and Revenue Officer, Mathurapur Tauzi No. 60.
Do. ...	No. 8524 L. R., dated 23rd October 1916.	Powers as Revenue Officer and Settlement Officer.
Do. ...	No. 9148 L. R., dated 6th December 1916.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 9149 L. R., dated 6th December 1916.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 6253 L. R., dated 31st July 1918.	Powers under section 108 of Act VIII of 1885.
Do. ...	No. 9158 L. R., dated 6th December 1918.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 6255 L. R., dated 31st July 1918.	Powers under section 108 A of Act VIII of 1885.
Do. ...	No. 9161 L. R., dated 6th December 1918.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 3731 L. R., dated 22nd April 1918.	Powers under section 108 A of Act VIII of 1885 for Mathurapur Estate of Malda Tauzi No. 60.
Do. ...	No. 1226 L. R., dated 6th February 1917.	Powers under section 109 C of Act VIII of 1885.
Do. ...	No. 9152 L. R., dated 6th December 1918.	Do.
Regulation VII of 1822 ...	No. 2468 L. R., dated 6th September 1912.	Powers of a Collector.
Do. ...	No. 2792 T. R., dated 18th October 1913.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 8577 L. R., dated 25th October 1916.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 9453 L. R., dated 6th December 1918.	Do.
Regulation IX of 1825 ...	No. 2468 L. R., dated 6th September 1912.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 2792 T. R., dated 18th October 1913.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 8577 L. R., dated 25th October 1916.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 9153 L. R., dated 6th December 1918.	Do.

Act.	Reference of notification.	Nature.
Regulation IX of 1923	No. 2464 L. R., dated 6th September 1912.	Powers of Collectors.
Do. ...	No. 2792 T. R., dated 18th October 1913.	Do
Do. ...	No. 8577 L. R., dated 25th October 1916.	Do
Do. ...	No. 9153 L. R., dated 6th December 1918.	Do.
Regulation IX of 1923	No. 2468 L. R., dated 6th September 1912.	Do.
Do. ...	No. 2792 T. R., dated 18th October 1913.	Do
Do. ...	No. 8577 L. R., dated 25th October 1916.	Do
Do. ...	No. 9153 L. R., dated 6th December 1918.	Do
Act IX of 1880	No. 2131 L. R., dated 10th November 1913.	Powers of a Collector under Chapters II, IV and VII of Act IX of 1880.
Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), section 58.	No. 2469 L. R., dated 6th September 1912.	Powers of a Collector.
Public Demands Recovery Act (III of 1913)	Commissioner's No. 3747 dated July 27th, 1914.	Powers under section 3 (3) of Act III of 1913.
Do. ...	Ditto	Powers under section 51 (3) of Act III of 1913 (Rajshahi)
Do. ...	Commissioner's No. 871 R., dated 10th March 1919.	Powers under section 51 (3) of Act III of 1913 (Pabna).
Do. ...	Commissioner's No. 87 R., dated 10th March 1919.	Powers under section 51 (3) of Act III of 1913 (Malda)
Do. ...	Commissioner's No. 74 R. G., dated 25th March 1916.	Powers under section 51 (3) of Act III of 1913 (Murshidabad)
Do. ...	Commissioner's No. 75 R. G., dated 25th March 1916.	Powers under section 51 (3) of Act III of 1913 (Nadia)

Personal notifications. Powers of charge officer Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen.

Act.	Reference to Notification	Nature.
Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), section 5(17).	No. 8463 L.R., dated 20th October 1916.	Powers of Revenue Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.
Do. ...	No. 1899 T.R., dated 30th October 1916.	Powers of Revenue Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer for Tanzi No. 64 of Malda.
Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), section 10A.	No. 9891 L.R., dated 12th December 1916.	Powers under section 108 A of Act VIII of 1885.
Regulation VII of 1922	No. 218 L.R., dated 7th January 1920.	Powers of a Collector under the Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation.
Regulation IX of 1925	No. 3127 L.R., dated 23rd March 1920.	Powers of a Collector under the Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1925.
Regulation III of 1928	Do.	Powers of a Collector under the Bengal Land Revenue Assessment (Resumed lands) Regulation, 1928.
Public Demands Recovery Act (III of 1913)	Commissioner's No. 3962 R., dated 26th November 1917.	Powers under section 3 (3) of Act III of 1913 (Rajshahi)
Do. ...	Commissioner's No. 869 R., dated 10th March 1919.	Powers under section 3 (3) of Act III of 1913 (Pabna).
Do. ...	Commissioner's No. 870 R., dated 10th March 1919.	Powers under section 3 (3) of Act III of 1913 (Malda).
Do. ...	Commissioner's No. 78 R.G., dated 25th March 1916.	Powers under section 3 (3) of Act III of 1913 (Murshidabad).
Do. ...	Commissioner's No. 74 R.G., dated 25th March 1916.	Powers under section 3 (3) of Act III of 1913 (Nadia).

APPENDIX III.

Milan Khasra.

RAJSHAHI DISTRICT.

NAME OF SUBDIVISION	CROPPED AREA.													
	Bhadol crops.		Winter crops.		Rabi crops.		Miscellaneous crops.		Total.		Cropped more than once.		Cropped area.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	A	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Nator	104,999	31	271,436	83	96,250	03	9,140	06	499,826	12	84,797	24	296,088	78
2. Naogaon	96,844	55	232,081	72	56,028	46	10,022	23	494,006	96	52,063	82	441,283	84
3. Sadar	114,428	19	227,162	11	122,496	85	18,272	7,894	482,460	4,208	81,897	29	400,563	0,498
GRAND TOTAL ..	315,291	05	530,681	66	272,774	84	37,545	9,698	1,457,193	8,198	216,778	65	1,328,514	8,498

NAME OF SUBDIVISION.	UNCULTIVATED AREA.											
	CULTURABLE BUT NOT CULTIVATED.											
	Fallow.				Bamboo clumps and re ds.		Thatching grass		Others.		Total.	
	Old.	Current										
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Nator	23,519	14	9,765	42	7,115	08	12,762	21	10,206	64	62,871	63
2. Naogaon	9,901	29	6,437	30	9,212	20	5,780	56	16,121	59	46,462	32
3. Sadar	29,674	6,752	12,928	4,127	14,977	0,328	11,477	67	12,907	23	84,873	9,207
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,999	1,062	29,110	1,327	30,405	2,128	32,020	36	39,211	46	194,709	2,707

NAME OF SUBDIVISION.	UNCULTIVATED AREA—concluded.																GRAND TOTAL.
	UNCULTURABLE																
	Homestead temples, etc.		Tanks and ditches.		Rivers, etc.		Marsh and muds.		Roads and halats.		Others.		Total.				
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22									
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
1. Nator	16,200	96	12,511	89	9,190	83	18,214	50	4,988	32	2,928	26	62,402	96	207,208	36	
2. Naogaon	14,999	23	21,027	20	7,721	76	11,265	93	7,082	20	2,481	54	28,124	88	208,541	79	
3. Sadar	17,862	2,231	27,406	2,207	8,666	12	22,046	7,484	6,790	5,665	2,650	00	36,200	9,907	575,937	9,928	
GRAND TOTAL ...	49,145	4,631	61,965	1,207	25,418	51	52,517	1,726	26,767	8,266	4,039	26	126,726	2,007	1,002,418	1,015	

APPENDIX IN—continued.

Milan Khasra. NATOR SUBDIVISION.

NAME OF POLICE STATION.	CHOPPED AREA (UNDER CULTIVATION).													
	Rabi crops.		Winter crops.		Rabi crops.		Miscellaneous crops.		Total.		Cropped more than once.		Not cropped areas.	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Nator	19,071	27	52,152	95	17,483	85	2,681	69	91,309	76	16,191	52	78,128	23
2. Bagalipara	17,164	32	7,305	61	11,552	90	805	46	26,826	29	10,824	59	25,902	70
3. Singra	5,176	69	95,112	44	10,908	84	890	63	117,327	64	6,790	60	102,607	64
4. Mandigram	488	47	52,794	25	1,038	91	216	73	56,032	46	265	60	56,796	86
5. Baralgram	14,028	66	28,002	44	16,951	80	1,900	11	44,847	01	14,526	25	56,029	26
6. Gurudaspur	16,170	80	19,323	03	12,514	02	926	96	40,944	81	11,984	51	27,000	28
7. Lalpur	16,912	26	8,390	74	12,824	82	1,283	82	40,301	78	10,985	42	29,416	26
8. Walla	11,627	71	7,964	22	11,024	85	455	86	20,176	28	11,144	85	19,031	53
Total	101,994	21	271,436	83	95,250	03	9,140	95	490,826	12	84,797	34	296,029	78

NAME OF POLICE STATION.	UNCULTIVATED AREA.											
	CULTURABLE BUT NOT CULTIVATED.											
	Fallow.				Bamboo clumps and reeds.		Thatching grass.		Others.		Total.	
	Old.	Current.										
	9	10	11	12	13	14						
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Nator	2,741	11	1,359	77	1,553	04	3,363	01	1,063	52	10,003	82
2. Bagalipara	1,833	50	748	57	1,011	49	1,000	96	219	30	4,963	82
3. Singra	2,541	25	1,403	54	526	91	1,791	61	2,644	77	4,928	16
4. Mandigram	541	22	286	48	252	99	34	76	1,621	63	4,780	06
5. Baralgram	6,202	43	2,656	60	1,141	01	2,290	50	763	71	12,953	25
6. Gurudaspur	1,746	51	1,093	76	1,041	72	1,040	28	620	81	5,596	18
7. Lalpur	5,000	80	1,412	01	637	33	2,331	60	717	98	10,312	42
8. Walla	2,780	32	809	67	487	55	436	26	450	92	5,434	82
Total	22,519	14	9,769	42	7,115	08	12,762	24	10,206	61	62,371	53

NAME OF POLICE STATION.	UNCULTIVATED AREA—continued.													
	UNCULTURABLE.													
	Homestead and temples, etc.		Tanks and ditches.		Rivers, etc.		Marsh and sand.		Roads and halats.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Nator	2,642	89	2,324	35	1,859	37	3,623	26	2,069	23	579	68	16,237	79
2. Bagalipara	1,164	30	230	71	599	17	251	08	800	24	141	64	3,379	04
3. Singra	2,420	82	5,607	29	2,312	76	2,192	88	1,708	50	528	40	17,191	76
4. Mandigram	1,202	01	2,735	08	334	76	332	89	224	61	44	58	4,874	86
5. Baralgram	2,274	74	995	22	1,472	16	5,194	73	1,226	11	229	31	11,492	27
6. Gurudaspur	1,684	25	861	43	1,108	26	2,184	05	820	25	187	06	6,615	55
7. Lalpur	1,784	60	726	22	681	06	2,128	18	1,128	51	268	01	7,629	62
8. Walla	945	24	220	20	690	29	108	60	770	64	117	48	2,962	04
Total	14,206	85	12,511	29	2,190	23	18,514	69	8,545	22	2,206	26	68,463	86

APPENDIX III—continued.

NAOGAON SUBDIVISION.

Milan Khasra.

NAME OF POLICE-STATION.	UNDER CULTIVATION.													
	Bhadol crops.		Winter crops.		Rabi crops.		Miscellaneous crops.		Total.		Cropped since 1881.		Not cropped since.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Naogaon	22,324	81	27,490	88	10,879	47	2,586	88	63,004	34	9,944	88	50,060	67
2. Badalgachi	18,184	88	22,313	68	9,816	85	883	07	48,797	55	8,484	77	37,313	78
3. Nandani	13,418	33	14,476	47	3,906	36	1,835	14	33,636	30	2,673	33	30,963	37
4. Panchupur	8,777	69	36,824	14	1,954	39	844	07	48,000	19	1,937	06	46,063	34
5. Nandagore	5,420	64	41,331	59	1,970	80	365	63	48,086	64	1,913	63	46,173	66
6. Wanda	24,324	65	61,761	98	13,804	55	1,803	61	101,304	76	10,481	66	90,823	30
7. Niamatpur	1,048	14	54,908	09	2,630	61	1,641	14	60,317	68	361	33	59,956	43
8. Mahadebpur	10,411	14	73,075	83	11,306	78	1,374	69	96,067	38	8,336	63	87,731	75
Total	95,664	55	338,081	71	66,086	46	10,048	33	494,006	86	38,688	88	455,318	64

NAME OF POLICE STATION	NOT CULTIVATED.											
	CULTIVABLE BUT NOT CULTIVATED.											
	Fallow				Bamboo clumps and reeds.		Thatching grass		Others		Total.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Naogaon	641	48	699	18	1,075	88	1,085	44	397	56	3,000	56
2. Badalgachi	583	98	674	96	1,154	85	734	41	681	73	3,000	85
3. Nandani	400	37	498	81	969	69	747	14	100	63	2,000	38
4. Panchupur	384	32	369	39	658	66	985	33	411	33	3,000	60
5. Nandagore	338	18	228	06	410	94	315	56	1,079	63	3,353	37
6. Wanda	1,633	50	1,947	46	2,397	37	1,300	86	4,311	93	11,450	18
7. Niamatpur	3,489	63	1,197	06	476	84	163	67	5,469	61	10,036	88
8. Mahadebpur	3,430	34	911	38	3,363	33	478	23	3,808	09	9,917	36
Total	9,901	29	6,487	30	9,313	30	5,780	56	18,191	50	46,668	68

NAME OF POLICE STATION	NOT CULTIVATED—continued.													
	UNCULTIVABLE.													
	Homestead and temples, etc.		Tanks and ditches.		River etc.		Marsh and sand.		Roads and halats.		Others		Not unculturable.	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Naogaon	2,193	70	1,925	86	1,019	84	1,850	55	846	07	188	33	6,045	65
2. Badalgachi	1,493	98	1,303	56	454	08	434	38	697	06	118	04	4,489	11
3. Nandani	1,396	36	796	33	1,031	60	1,051	45	493	34	84	33	4,734	68
4. Panchupur	1,314	56	1,692	90	920	37	613	74	484	04	170	73	3,168	38
5. Nandagore	1,407	74	1,960	38	398	55	477	79	387	36	173	40	4,335	40
6. Wanda	3,034	43	3,786	37	1,904	13	4,790	37	1,600	83	667	66	13,363	41
7. Niamatpur	1,387	33	4,894	63	937	17	1,075	30	1,465	56	406	77	3,898	66
8. Mahadebpur	2,336	34	5,077	89	1,145	71	1,400	66	1,095	13	536	78	12,300	38
Total	14,909	33	21,037	90	7,791	78	11,858	66	7,000	36	2,481	34	34,354	19

APPENDIX III—continued.

Mulan Khasra.

SADAR SUBDIVISION.

NAME OF POLICE-STATION.	CROPPED AREA (UNDER CULTIVATION).													
	Bhadai crops.		Winter crops.		Rabi crops.		Miscellaneous crops.		Total.		(cropped more than once.		Not cropped area.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Godagari	3,550	04	55,796	77	11,022	71	1,190	08	74,028	54	1,574	90	72,449	66
2. Tanoor	1,147	44	17,976	81	2,541	86	664	04	32,273	18	324	68	31,949	80
3. Mohanpur	5,424	57	17,491	25	6,774	51	1,795	86	31,469	59	1,114	27	29,355	42
4. Baula	144	01	230	46	271	33	420	04	1,167	5,294	90	48	1,077	0494
5. Paba	14,637	88	9,001	83	15,176	23	2,196	82	41,002	46	9,826	65	51,076	61
6. Nachatta	6,246	77	11,567	10	5,277	31	1,764	62	27,445	83	3,439	81	24,006	02
7. Bagmara	21,292	87	34,197	15	20,281	30	3,079	81	84,550	83	15,431	70	69,119	13
8. Puthia	12,009	09	15,430	58	13,026	10	1,482	63	41,221	60	10,440	70	30,781	10
9. Durgapur	8,841	74	16,721	11	8,332	06	1,224	60	35,126	62	5,497	81	29,629	74
10. Chorghat	33,201	15	5,324	93	31,768	09	3,442	20	75,144	31	26,136	54	49,008	79
11. Rajapur	6,146	89	1,167	09	7,481	82	1,363	82	16,162	12	4,832	81	11,330	61
Total	114,428	19	237,163	11	172,496	45	16,672	7,894	492,464	4,394	81,497	39	400,967	0194

NAME OF POLICE-STATION.	UNCULTIVATED AREA.													
	CULTURABLE BUT NOT CULTIVATED.										UN-CULTURABLE.			
	Fallow.		Bamboo clumps and reeds.		Thatching grass.		(Others.		Total.		Homestead and temple, etc.			
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Godagari	9,967	33	2,140	32	694	41	1,107	80	1,546	57	20,534	26	1,515	20
2. Tanoor	6,224	18	1,266	34	899	66	174	17	3,371	70	11,400	06	1,501	66
3. Mohanpur	1,568	00	410	10	1,503	70	1,192	23	196	21	5,910	24	1,160	36
4. Baula	60	2,652	17	2,627	14	8,928	36	18	37	16	5,607	328	1,476	00
5. Paba	1,443	10	2,162	23	1,573	81	1,190	14	348	38	7,067	09	1,681	8,065
6. Nachatta	1,690	67	817	41	1,297	76	1,629	89	511	61	5,852	79	1,219	09
7. Bagmara	1,798	21	1,311	05	3,266	67	3,078	51	692	21	10,134	71	7,342	01
8. Puthia	2,329	88	1,521	04	1,324	28	1,680	64	411	67	7,270	11	1,901	12
9. Durgapur	1,076	17	825	76	1,403	46	1,214	00	444	96	4,866	06	1,410	86
10. Chorghat	2,876	66	1,318	27	1,700	47	2,557	72	688	57	9,141	89	2,634	19
11. Rajapur	598	55	532	17	271	89	414	85	314	83	2,139	02	1,123	93
Total	29,673	6,752	12,833	1,127	13,977	0,328	14,477	57	13,907	23	81,673	1,207	17,553	2,831

NAME OF POLICE-STATION.	UNCULTIVATED AREA—concluded.													
	UNCULTURABLE—concluded.										GRAND TOTAL.			
	Tanks and ditches.		Rivers, etc.		Marsh and mud.		Roads and halats.		(Others.		Total.			
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Godagari	8,497	24	2,504	40	2,452	74	1,677	02	83	98	13,770	76	106,764	70
2. Tanoor	5,446	03	1,096	61	1,843	34	1,115	40	372	14	9,119	21	72,037	82
3. Mohanpur	1,976	30	483	22	1,370	18	497	64	407	48	5,850	73	40,191	69
4. Baula	149	5,007	196	72	38	1,461	488	1,845	10	108	1,192	5,193	2,585	3,297
5. Paba	1,491	53	434	62	2,122	612	854	694	160	99	14,078	8,616	52,721	6,616
6. Nachatta	3,481	09	838	59	768	56	701	74	211	41	8,897	04	36,803	29
7. Bagmara	4,650	20	671	04	1,340	74	811	60	314	21	10,843	33	90,324	17
8. Puthia	2,538	75	1,141	73	1,142	25	910	73	96	83	7,164	40	47,418	61
9. Durgapur	4,188	86	828	86	648	16	480	63	226	23	7,590	01	41,702	80
10. Chorghat	1,081	91	778	28	680	27	1,200	17	94	45	6,519	24	67,702	72
11. Rajapur	293	63	156	20	2,972	40	362	21	41	02	4,820	64	14,248	47
Total	37,406	3,337	8,895	14	22,016	7,484	4,790	5,098	2,430	40	86,680	9,907	271,067	9,619

APPENDIX IV.
Crop Statement.
RAJSHAHÍ DISTRICT.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	CEREALS AND PULSES.													
	Aus rice		Aman rice.		Boro rice		Wheat.		Barley.		Lathyrus sativus.		Mustard seed.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Nator	63,614	53	273,007	71	1,607	17	5,569	17	963	70	22,669	21	9,973	66
Naogaon	16,913	14	326,383	30	5,823	56	331	74	443	79	5,788	34	4,836	75
Sadar	86,673	55	232,671	62	5,603	44	12,683	89	9,943	34	26,010	26	20,383	96
GRAND TOTAL ...	167,200	21	832,061	93	13,013	61	18,683	90	4,370	73	54,467	73	35,192	63

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	CEREALS AND PULSES—continued.						OIL SEEDS.							
	Mung.		Gram.		Other food grains.		Linseed.		Til.		Mustard.		Other oil-seeds.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Nator	1,299	41	4,940	19	8,591	31	11,717	60	8,597	67	8,469	32	1,691	39
Naogaon	736	23	1,339	12	313	42	306	61	1,304	66	26,348	26	111	64
Sadar	2,766	66	10,756	63	8,466	30	1,961	66	1,136	29	18,329	56	467	51
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,821	70	17,035	34	17,310	63	14,445	27	11,237	72	53,037	63	2,390	66

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	SUGAR.				FIBRE.						Tobacco.		Fodder crops.	
	Condiments and apples.		Sugarcane.		Others.		Hemp.		Jute.		Others.		Tobacco.	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Nator	4,868	26	319	61	285	30	2	26	22,068	47	4	66	947	76
Naogaon	2,123	63	3,423	23	13	23	353	71	79,111	54	13	56	2,326	13
Sadar	6,611	14	2,767	69	18	41	465	43	24,678	76	3	41	543	66
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,602	23	7,510	54	416	54	821	80	1,06,857	77	20	63	4,836	64

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	OTHER CROPS.										Ganja.	
	Betel vine.		Fruits and vegetables.		Potatoes.		Others.		Non-food crops.		Total.	
	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Nator	71	69	8,948	61	60	57	227	33	16	22	460,886	13
2. Naogaon	23	64	9,941	61	2,671	61	670	41	4	53	694,006	66
3. Sadar	879	60	18,976	1,096	780	44	134	66	346	51	669,660	4,966
GRAND TOTAL ...	604	77	27,865	2,218	4,012	61	1,031	64	207	66	1,824,552	1,065

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Crop Statement.

NATOR SUBDIVISION.

THANA NAME.	CEREALS AND PULSES.																			
	Ama rice.		Aman rice.		Boro rice.		Wheat.		Barley.		Lathyrus sativus.		Ervum lens.		Mung.		Gram.		Other food grains.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Nator	8,906	65	52,126	43	837	02	1,404	73	70	36	4,301	88	1,602	65	216	34	184	66	532	23
2. Bagatpara	12,681	79	7,065	63	...	88	1,361	93	105	74	2,761	88	2,219	00	40	73	806	93	1,537	46
3. Singra	1,478	05	95,890	78	343	08	492	62	64	61	6,115	19	445	89	9	55	287	27	12	05
4. Handig am	796	31	53,793	35	1	55	...	01	...	83	1	79	...	74	...	44	2	64	...	...
5. Baraigram	10,120	46	27,908	64	9	87	853	67	101	27	6,933	30	1,824	77	15	82	787	90	2,550	15
6. Gurodagar	6,467	99	16,322	83	612	43	405	83	106	84	5,211	88	765	44	168	40	268	63	251	98
7. Lalpur	14,668	96	8,343	26	...	...	946	45	372	48	4,622	89	1,733	71	767	36	1,430	27	1,266	96
8. Wala	4,473	26	7,024	69	1	14	624	03	158	57	3,916	63	1,281	23	40	77	1,297	95	2,460	887
Total	63,616	52	271,007	71	1,607	17	5,809	27	982	70	32,659	21	9,873	33	1,299	41	4,940	19	8,591	21

THANA NAME.	OIL SEEDS.								Condiments and spices	SUGAR				FIBRES.						
	Linseed.		Til		Mustard		Other oil seeds.			Sugar		Others.		Hemp.		Jute		Other		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Nator	1,732	86	3,062	67	1,013	19	204	57	593	39	75	66	19	50	...	...	9,506	14	...	41
2. Magatpara	7,307	23	836	49	333	38	97	97	913	19	217	96	...	...	...	...	2,990	77	...	...
3. Singra	453	19	2,122	02	2,125	27	71	26	27	62	7	85	...	...	...	...	3,706	96	...	...
4. Handigram ... ..	...	40	1	26	946	97	1	16	23	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	26	...	...
5. Baraigram	3,172	38	690	94	1,476	08	374	01	913	69	...	...	22	13	...	...	5,431	43	2	19
6. Gurodagar	1,421	74	1,182	71	1,146	66	444	31	340	64	...	...	313	88	...	...	9,455	96	...	...
7. Lalpur	1,072	92	360	23	904	61	222	79	1,084	24	37	47	2	16	2	36	1,129	62	...	...
8. Wala	1,846	88	676	66	470	96	225	32	685	37	40	78	1	24	...	...	861	33	1	16
Total	11,717	60	8,897	67	8,159	22	1,691	39	4,868	36	319	64	384	90	2	36	32,908	47	4	66

THANA NAME.	Tobacco.		Fodder crops.		Betal vine.		Fruits and vegetables.		OTHER CROPS.						Total.		Cropped more than once.		Net cropped area.	
									FOOD.				Non-food crops.							
	Potato.		Others.																	
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47				
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
1. Nator	112	57	...	...	23	23	2,506	73	37	30	43	40	...	37	91,309	76	16,741	82	75,156	23
2. Bagatpara	79	11	...	...	25	68	726	76	...	12	11	40	...	...	36,626	29	10,228	59	25,967	70
3. Singra	155	92	...	...	...	...	825	11	11	46	67	80	...	...	112,567	64	8,789	60	103,667	04
4. Handigram	3	26	...	...	...	...	316	73	...	68	4	24	...	...	56,032	46	266	60	56,768	98
5. Baraigram	300	27	46	21	...	88	1,728	96	4	16	7	17	1	06	64,247	01	14,236	28	80,050	76
6. Gurodagar	702	59	...	...	1	24	955	65	2	22	11	04	...	...	48,944	81	11,894	51	37,000	30
7. Lalpur	246	42	...	...	6	23	1,363	12	4	48	21	24	12	61	46,301	78	10,688	42	29,416	26
8. Wala	55	26	...	...	1	43	454	12	...	...	60	94	1	26	36,176	25	11,144	55	18,561	63
Total	967	74	49	24	71	49	8,942	94	59	57	227	23	16	98	480,626	12	84,797	54	396,029	78

APPENDIX IV—continued.

Crop Statement

DISTRICT RAJSHAH, RAJSHAH SUB-DIVISION.

THANA NAME	CEREALS AND PULSES.																			
	Aus rice		Aman rice		Boro rice		Wheat		Barley		Lathyrus sativus		Mung bean		Mung.		Gram.		Other food grains.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	A	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Jaogson ..	1,129	12	27,046	70	918	65	45	41	66	20	664	75	1,999	89	240	81	268	40	9	76
Jadalgachhi ..	1,888	25	30,849	97	..	..	148	82	75	17	1,345	23	824	61	204	66	821	88	9	82
Jamunali ...	1,902	26	14,469	58	200	68	22	80	49	27	231	64	1,221	57	86	29	6	86	...	74
Janchpur ..	519	56	26,921	80	..	..	51	81	8	14	217	77	96	90	3	88	16	76	...	...
Jannagore ..	1,166	19	41,228	51	..	..	66	51	6	09	26	17	12	17	...	...	7	44	18	88
Janda ...	2,112	80	61,276	16	3,032	68	21	22	122	86	1,701	21	268	91	119	66	55	41	297	64
Jamatpur ..	519	77	54,889	23	1,123	61	1	83	18	79	107	41	2	60	17	61	20	80	51	74
Jahadepur ..	1,276	17	71,349	24	552	80	23	16	99	17	1,456	82	476	87	73	82	184	41	...	84
TOTAL ...	15,912	14	328,283	20	5,812	96	211	74	147	79	5,788	24	4,620	75	726	22	1,829	12	212	48

THANA NAME.	OIL SEEDS								Condiments and spices	SUGAR				FIBRES						Tobacco		
	Linseed		Til		Mustard		Others			Sugar cane		Others		Hemp.		Jute.		Others				
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22										
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D		
Jaogson ...	91	08	245	13	2,471	41	4	34	821	85	24	01	2	06	17	22	10,662	72	1	76	948	41
Jadalgachhi ..	17	74	59	62	4,110	28	11	12	651	69	1,261	71	1	41	1	73	8,994	70	..	...	209	71
Jamunali)	51	70	122	21	1,256	77	1	81	87	01	6	89	..	...	163	79	11,918	41	..	...	205	89
Janchpur ...	156	83	192	22	970	61	23	09	68	66	..	11	..	..	88	...	5,258	11	...	...	100	71
Jannagore .	18	91	7	20	1,188	16	..	..	43	10	6	19	..	02	2	22	4,253	46	...	...	229	89
Janda ...	317	42	189	64	6,265	20	16	76	223	20	288	80	8	24	163	69	21,671	75	...	...	264	96
Jamatpur ..	7	54	89	06	2,098	70	23	85	19	02	..	..	..	..	3	17	498	07	...	...	20	89
Jahadepur ..	147	46	89	82	6,217	28	28	51	447	96	1,726	46	..	..	...	..	9,188	23	1	80	220	96
TOTAL ..	806	61	1,261	86	27,218	26	111	64	2,142	82	3,422	23	12	23	252	71	79,111	64	12	66	2,826	12

THANA NAME	Fodder crops		Betel vine		Fruit and vegetables		OTHER CROPS.						Total.		Twice cropped.		Net cropped area.		Ganja.	
							FOOD.		Non food crops.											
							Potatoes	Others												
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32										
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
Jaogson ...	...	...	3	88	2,582	25	202	02	112	02	...	68	62,994	24	9,944	92	82,048	48	618	64
Jadalgachhi ...	...	...	9	97	872	10	1,200	01	280	85	2	39	45,797	55	8,456	77	27,248	78	48	97
Jamunali ...	...	...	...	...	1,535	14	26	96	89	71	...	...	22,416	26	2,672	22	26,742	97	...	...
Janchpur ...	...	40	...	92	529	82	8	62	12	81	...	...	45,900	19	1,997	66	42,898	24	...	...
Jannagore ...	1	88	...	...	268	52	19	04	5	99	...	...	45,988	46	1,928	62	47,946	89	...	...
Janda ...	...	60	7	01	1,496	60	610	54	29	92	1	46	101,204	76	18,461	48	119,665	49	...	...
Jamatpur ...	...	21	...	10	678	49	1	29	...	04	...	...	60,917	88	261	29	50,656	26	...	...
Jahadepur ...	...	...	1	10	1,272	89	208	82	156	06	...	...	94,067	26	8,288	62	102,355	75	107	89
TOTAL ...	2	79	22	68	9,041	91	2,271	61	670	41	2	62	464,086	26	28,062	29	492,148	67	204	97

APPENDIX IV—concluded.

Crop Statement.

SADAR SUBDIVISION.

THANA NAME.	OILSEEDS AND PULSES.									
	Am. rice.		Amor. rice.		More rice.		Wheat.		Barley.	
	A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Godagari	3,065	51	30,318	75	1	15	235	43	274	73
2. Tumb	1,016	83	49,142	48	378	27	17	30	6	13
3. Mohanpur	3,801	66	17,746	45	1,810	40	20	60	321	67
4. Boda	190	31	284	40	2	10	1	31	112	60
5. Paba	13,130	19	7,673	14	1	53	416	32	4,364	63
6. Nalanda	5,070	28	14,142	57	1	03	281	81	1,060	44
7. Bagmara	11,909	26	28,012	66	2,819	07	381	40	2,304	49
8. Puthia	10,843	30	15,788	95	14	78	1,067	41	2,512	16
9. Dargapur	6,447	89	10,746	14	50	25	563	44	2,335	76
10. Charyhat	28,084	08	7,521	80	11	55	6,559	95	8,009	70
11. Hajapur	3,345	98	1,184	92	5	84	1,024	28	757	75
Total	89,875	58	223,971	63	5,807	45	12,642	89	35,443	44

THANA NAME	OILSEEDS				SUGAR				FIBRE			
	Lined		Til		Mustard		Other oil seeds		Jute		Others	
	A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.		A. D.	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Godagari	16	04	492	04	5,000	28	12	12	101	99	28	03
2. Tumb	9	73	241	28	1,159	31	5	07	18	53	134	19
3. Mohanpur	111	35	290	23	1,717	86	14	68	204	11	139	23
4. Boda	23		40	00	60	00			30	06	53	60
5. Paba	1,28	62	49	74	965	80	14	31	1,329	69	1,473	97
6. Nalanda	80	28	30	87	551	97	9	23	1,424	57	1,705	30
7. Bagmara	231	21	252	40	6,415	94	65	09	2,384	45	20	79
8. Puthia	267	42	1,176	76	920	23	177	65	192	02	2,431	193
9. Dargapur	126	19	200	16	1,529	48	8	72	484	83	2,169	05
10. Charyhat	732	27	1,444	88	1,345	64	100	88	2,195	41	718	27
11. Hajapur	167	24	175	64	574	62	15	40	997	64	2	17
Total	1,961	06	4,125	29	18,820	55	407	52	6,511	14	2,767	89

THANA NAME.	Fodder crops		Betal vine.		Fruits and vegetables		OTHER CROPS				Total p.		Cropped more than once		Net cropped area	
							FOOD.		Non food crops.							
							Potato	Others								
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1. Godagari
2. Tumb
3. Mohanpur
4. Boda
5. Paba
6. Nalanda
7. Bagmara
8. Puthia
9. Dargapur
10. Charyhat
11. Hajapur
Total

APPENDIX V.

Homestead Statement and Agricultural Stock.

DISTRICT RAJSHAHI

NAME OF SUBDIVISION	Number of homestead plots	HOUSES		Number of boats	VALUABLE TREES.			
		Pucca	Kutchha		Coconut	Betelnut	Date-palm	Mango
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nator	94 871	1 981	330 879	15 130	11,964	24 524	145 883	230,159
Naogaon	71 753	416	230 079	8 513	6 464	9 146	40 687	340,184
Sadar (Rampur Bonalia)	65 884	4 193	418 916	8,171	43 911	14 428	196,313	330 139
Total	441 508	6 420	1 000 871	32 814	69 777	47,700	376,463	777 236

NAME OF SUBDIVISION	VALUABLE TREES—contd				LIVESTOCK				
	Palm (full)	Jack fruit	Plantain groves	Bamboo clumps	Bull	Bullocks	Cows	Calves	Male buffaloes
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nator	14 763	64 015	93 694	104 411	98,497	81 874	93 182	70,169	19 408
Naogaon	17 067	42 114	107 491	107 345	25 331	102 944	89 143	61 296	37 643
Sadar (Rampur Bonalia)	24 873	149 129	117,098	161,617	26,012	174,661	104 904	194,463	30,504
Total	76 603	307 058	318 087	373 400	150 830	346 457	287 768	296,427	49,555

NAME OF SUBDIVISION	LIVESTOCK—contd						IMPLEMENTS		
	Female buffaloes	Buffalo calves	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Elephant	Pig	Ploughs.	Carts
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Nator	2,451	1 189	6,435	97,005	2,167	12	1,066	97,911	15,15 6
Naogaon	1,397	503	5,664	61,917	2,063	5	2,479	76,360	14,972
Sadar (Rampur Bonalia)	1,395	163	3,497	30,463	1,940	11	2,379	76,000	15,740
Total	5,243	2,855	15,606	189,385	6,170	28	5,924	250,271	45,868

APPENDIX V—continued.

Homestead Statement and Agricultural Stock.

NATOR SUBDIVISION, DISTRICT RAJSHAH.

THANA NAME	Number of homestead plots.	HOUSES.		Number of hosts	VALUABLE TREES.							
		Peon.	Kutcha.		Concanut	Date-lout	Date-palm	Mango	Palm (Tal)	Jack fruits.	Plantain groves.	Bamboo clumps
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Nator ..	10,115	1,579	78,648	8,860	9,502	7,411	22,561	51,091	1,557	15,401	22,049	21,625
2. Bagmatiara ..	4,670	62	27,184	144	397	1,197	22,944	2,906	727	10,578	11,266	20,806
3. Lalpur ..	5,811	49	40,406	161	1,731	2,491	22,160	29,652	1,075	10,140	7,290	9,075
4. Wadia ..	3,261	21	16,751	71	611	1,971	7,966	4,591	607	9,780	5,919	4,068
5. Baraigram ..	11,671	67	47,716	1,060	2,121	1,561	18,471	40,252	1,711	17,208	14,924	20,412
6. Garudagram ..	9,081	42	30,417	1,589	1,107	1,887	7,072	11,671	1,123	5,211	11,347	4,281
7. Singra ..	15,200	152	64,804	1,071	3,648	2,701	11,740	39,571	1,201	9,771	17,171	7,729
8. Nandigram ..	4,776	8	25,847	79	190	511	23,521	0,771	7,916	1,561	5,725	10,445
Total	78,271	1,941	310,679	15,161	19,344	21,524	12,693	220,211	14,762	10,015	98,608	102,444

THANA NAME.	LIVESTOCK											IMPLEMENTS		
	Bulls	Buffaloes	Cows	Calves	Male buffaloes	Female buffaloes	Buffalo calves	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Plants	Pie	Ploughs	Carts
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Nator ..	3,550	19,112	22,972	18,915	2,021	267	151	1,111	5,245	655	10	147	11,877	2,589
2. Bagmatiara ..	2,306	7,280	6,162	8,038	1,914	76	15	877	4,914	162	2	6	3,772	1,601
3. Lalpur ..	900	6,124	8,424	9,511	3,045	146	184	307	2,710	515		684	8,701	1,010
4. Wadia ..	294	1,534	2,177	1,271	1,002	25		111	7,514	16			1,000	904
5. Baraigram ..	20,304	12,226	12,077	11,596	2,245	196	86	601	3,022	168		91	7,212	2,106
6. Garudagram ..	2,176	9,287	9,161	8,550	1,554	102	44	495	2,041	204	1	104	6,164	1,406
7. Singra ..	7,387	47,476	21,846	15,723	4,040	653	523	3,001	5,904	417		14	11,344	2,566
8. Nandigram ..	1,002	7,917	9,908	3,904	3,803	734	178	173	10,004	106			7,145	1,706
Total	26,497	84,269	99,629	78,909	19,803	9,451	2,159	6,686	27,996	2,187	12	1,076	67,911	15,186

APPENDIX V—continued

Homestead Statement and Agricultural Stock.

NAOGAON SUBDIVISION, DISTRICT RAJSHAHÍ.

THANA NAME	Number of homestead plots	HOUSE		Number of boats	VALUABLE TREES.							
		Pucca.	Kutcha		Coconut.	Bet. nut.	Date-palm.	Mango.	Palm (Pal).	Jack fruits.	Plantain groves.	Other trees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Panchupur	7,441	48	37,429	2,007	1,074	473	2,361	19,827	2,476	5,506	6,529	6,906
2. Raninagar	7,066	41	34,537	1,236	422	572	3,584	19,863	5,760	2,522	5,414	5,545
3 Naogaon	10,390	167	53,267	1,824	667	1,784	2,440	47,266	2,617	21,726	21,876	24,107
4. Badalgachhi	6,485	16	21,484	89	706	3,407	571	16,290	571	10,743	14,451	14,124
5. Nandamali	5,882	19	27,267	2,101	466	192	2,812	21,919	1,464	9,062	12,099	8,001
6 Mahadebpur	12,714	77	59,174	234	775	1,755	3,363	21,576	9,537	11,640	16,947	22,444
7. Mandi	11,042	41	66,041	1,289	1,910	1,762	16,492	47,567	5,184	21,873	24,050	15,600
8 Niamatpur	7,661	25	24,027	21	47	20	12,204	26,316	9,423	2,166	2,710	2,579
Total	71,752	446	330,077	8,515	6,464	9,146	46,557	226,168	27,086	49,616	107,291	107,945

THANA NAME	LIVE STOCK												IMPLEMENTS.	
	Bul's.	Bulls kn.	Cows.	Onions	Mak. buffaloes	F. mak. buffaloes.	Buffalo calves	Sheep.	Goats	Horses and ponies	Elephants.	Pigs	Ploughs.	Ordn.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1 Panchupur	1,743	9,222	9,227	6,215	906	16	1	129	2,406	145	—	8	6,677	457
2 Raninagar	1,684	9,341	8,977	5,457	1,270	487	46	226	6,702	220	1	16	7,616	749
3 Naogaon	2,267	17,618	9,156	10,476	882	49	3	2,246	16,718	250	3	19	10,346	906
4 Badalgachhi	280	11,510	7,900	9,592	2,109	76	16	276	12,012	207	—	696	6,003	1,416
5. Nandamali	2,684	7,418	6,911	8,701	107	26	16	264	4,184	165	—	—	6,006	62
6 Mahadebpur	2,652	16,917	17,829	18,504	9,717	225	166	667	17,260	278	—	1,004	16,079	1,700
7. Mandi	6,096	18,536	16,668	16,260	2,065	42	44	629	12,411	261	1	76	12,966	6,500
8. Niamatpur	5,860	10,348	12,430	10,006	8,617	275	261	246	9,667	264	—	4,067	21,066	2,500
Total	24,291	102,965	89,182	81,996	27,641	1,297	262	5,546	81,917	2,292	5	2,776	76,000	24,976

APPENDIX V—concluded.

Homestead Statement and Agricultural Stock.

SADAR SUBDIVISION, DISTRICT RAJSHAHÍ.

THANA NAME.	Number of house-hold plots.	HOUSES.		Number of boats.	VALUABLE TREES.							
		Fucose.	Kutcha.		Cocoanut.	Betelnut.	Date-palm.	Mango.	Palm (Tal).	Jack fruits.	Plantain groves.	Bamboo clumps.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Gdingul	9,881	85	29,198	5	45	18	4,494	7,362	2,364	1,972	1,586	7,168
2. Tager	6,884	21	27,888	248	75	571	18,779	20,355	2,567	2,764	2,965	11,067
3. Mahanagar	5,984	22	41,214	263	4,084	545	8,411	19,445	2,027	9,770	11,593	10,089
4. Boshla	6,981	2,125	14,377	189	1,526	942	1,021	9,704	296	2,762	1,220	1,121
5. Paba	7,172	204	25,026	63	2,267	1,229	10,746	26,722	1,151	12,929	4,922	40,842
6. Nachhatta	4,984	20	21,607	222	495	492	9,912	16,920	1,644	10,207	10,026	7,922
7. Bagmara	20,261	104	106,016	2,892	12,072	1,026	21,927	46,925	7,084	27,291	22,229	25,044
8. Pathla	10,425	220	28,425	1,597	12,072	4,442	16,504	2,796	1,017	12,054	12,728	2,269
9. Durgapur	4,768	22	22,572	1,621	2,029	199	7,984	18,490	882	8,485	6,150	6,261
10. Chorghat	12,166	179	59,687	225	5,901	2,792	24,045	61,047	1,529	21,204	20,628	17,742
11. Rajapur	5,120	126	21,675	84	2,201	750	40,514	22,179	211	15,175	7,720	5,120
Total	95,544	4,182	416,916	6,271	42,941	126,242	19,621	220,129	22,872	149,429	117,096	151,617

THANA NAME	LIVESTOCK												IMPLEMENTS.	
	Hulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	Male buffaloes.	Female buffaloes.	Buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horns and points.	Ele. phants.	Pigs.	Ploughs.	Charts.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Gdingul	2,781	18,962	15,982	12,022	5,040	826	279	972	9,492	268	1	1,009	9,978	2,754
2. Tager	2,229	12,217	11,042	6,982	8,297	187	106	1,147	6,954	176	3	1,185	2,072	2,265
3. Mahanagar	2,291	9,494	8,757	4,128	149	18	7	180	4,586	57	1	..	5,246	824
4. Boshla	260	621	2,555	1,772	95	14	5	47	1,277	469	..	12	110	274
5. Paba	1,225	11,104	6,092	7,892	1,794	82	19	224	4,929	118	..	78	5,254	1,402
6. Nachhatta	915	8,217	4,900	4,266	1,222	14	6	142	4,222	145	..	..	4,242	998
7. Bagmara	2,247	24,641	28,152	20,015	4,469	64	..	110	21,114	76	2	12	18,504	119
8. Pathla	2,401	24,220	16,420	12,067	2,725	65	..	106	6,211	147	3	9	6,418	920
9. Durgapur	1,266	16,470	12,220	8,697	262	2	22	89	5,200	189	..	6	4,588	281
10. Chorghat	2,408	21,000	16,622	19,704	4,268	49	42	227	11,692	242	..	61	6,425	1,161
11. Rajapur	1,211	7,028	2,244	2,412	1,226	188	76	40	2,206	87	..	..	1,422	572
Total	24,212	162,091	124,204	128,448	20,604	1,266	262	2,497	90,492	1,240	11	2,229	70,000	12,708

NAME OF THANA.	1				2		3				4		5				
	PROPRIETORS.				RENT-FREE HOLDERS.		SERVICE TENURE HOLDERS.				PERMANENT TENURE HOLDERS AT FIXED RATE OF RENT.		NOT AT FIXED RATE OF RENT.				
	As private land.		Not as private land.		Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.			
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.													
ATOR SUBDIVISION.																	
atigam	180	6,378	72	794	926	22	26	19	40	221	2,641	90	1,056	2,040	60
adapur	40	2,318	21	258	226	20	...	...	...	120	2,500	22	120	240	70
ur	250	8,688	76	1,645	2,947	23	7	4	57	1,400	2,450	60	2,112	2,000	47
atipara	118	1,016	69	299	302	64	2	39	69	116	821	76	261	1,220	37
gra	221	8,084	45	1,400	1,717	44	16	10	26	668	6,683	78	942	1,600	60
adigam	121	4,062	99	684	688	62	...	...	...	180	701	64	107	660	26
ipur	174	5,900	62	266	1,149	66	5	43	18	114	1,467	19	846	2,082	72
ala	50	1,122	16	225	279	26	...	...	...	54	608	64	648	1,204	61
Total	1,223	22,621	98	5,921	7,524	46	54	117	16	2,055	21,074	77	4,906	14,700	41
NAOGAON SUBDIVISION.																	
ogon	66	4,286	35	1,422	1,442	90	2	2	51	106	227	40	623	771	76
adagabhi	40	2,029	62	669	907	19	...	...	...	106	622	40	616	1,200	50
adani	50	1,744	72	766	219	62	...	...	...	121	624	22	169	200	76
achapur	69	2,592	12	652	589	52	...	...	...	219	1,112	61	550	500	46
achigar	65	2,692	28	776	641	23	7	2	60	66	714	66	120	167	60
onda	96	6,672	68	1,686	2,026	16	4	2	27	214	2,472	66	494	940	26
amatpur	42	16,270	96	924	1,120	60	6	17	54	64	2,447	90	102	606	71
atichapur	66	7,625	62	2,266	2,767	74	...	...	...	122	678	52	661	1,207	47
Total	644	44,722	64	2,464	10,516	24	18	20	61	1,122	9,067	60	2,621	9,240	40
HADAR SUBDIVISION.																	
onla	21	420	6000	72	49	6,982	...	...	...	200	246	6,426	57	26	200
aba	105	4,642	964	212	660	5,129	2	6	26	224	6,400	2,401	264	2,000	600
alatta	66	2,704	16	461	520	67	...	...	...	47	761	27	72	240	20
athia	166	2,980	75	640	622	22	6	6	10	204	1,212	11	204	202	60
arapur	29	2,022	92	644	622	26	...	...	...	177	1,127	66	60	160	64
agmara	92	2,940	20	1,612	2,014	20	2	2	14	227	1,200	61	220	600	60
anghat	69	2,127	66	606	656	76	...	...	...	104	1,200	22	606	1,200	60
ajapara	12	1,836	60	104	102	60	...	...	...	22	1,800	20	202	200	60
amara	112	12,812	67	671	1,226	61	6	64	60	146	1,074	70	202	1,200	60
achapur	60	2,622	67	606	1,160	16	...	...	...	122	602	26	202	1,200	60
adani	162	16,667	63	212	676	22	6	26	60	264	6,400	26	264	1,200	60
Total	904	62,027	662	2,072	9,516	5,621	20	112	64	2,226	24,000	2,426	2,226	1,200	60

RAIYATS AND RENTE. MOKOMANY.

B—Raiyats.

			7			1			2			3			4			5		
Subsidiary Tenures			OPEN CLASSES.			RAIYATS, RENT-FREE.			RAIYATS, SERVICE.			RAIYATS AT FIXED RENT (CASH),			MUKOMARY.					
Number of Ings.	Area.		Number of Ings.	Area		Number of Ings.	Area		Number of Ings.	Area		Number of Ings.	Area		Number of Ings.	Area		Rents	Incidents	
7	17	70	34	110	01	18	7	13	224	523	58	40	172	71				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
8	121	89	10	43	46	3	3	22	63	305	79	10	20	34				389 15 4	1 10 4	
8	8	83	181	864	10	6	1	22	498	884	61	879	2,483	41				50 12 8	3 8 3	
8	1	80	64	170	31	...	...	...	178	395	70	245	658	84				2,119 10 2	3 6 4
11	89	73	90	230	04	..	..	10	423	621	11	361	1,703	63				4,449 6 2	2 6 2
	2	11	14	123	06	..	..	..	220	461	48	11	47	34				23 1 2	1 8 4
8	16	14	67	196	37	73	31	06	308	684	01	48	162	07				375 0 6	1 11 6	
3	2	10	22	94	70	2	4	...	120	338	62	736	1,617	70				3,428 12 7	2 1 11	
36	230	90	619	1,668	24	100	48	20	2,068	3,411	37	2,497	7,009	94				16,619 3 6	2 2 7	
8	..	75	80	176	66	13	34	31	743	1,233	27	1,146	2,494	31				6,769 8 2	2 11 6	
3	7	60	21	13	16	..	..	..	277	578	34	354	1,163	28				2,323 14 4	2 0 1
3	10	91	11	9	81	..	..	..	494	538	34	422	1,993	23				4,491 9 1	3 3 4
6	7	08	21	83	41	..	..	..	136	179	88	318	617	80				1,982 8 9	3 0 4
3	9	35	30	14	47	3	1	10	114	88	74	345	977	99				2,418 12 7	3 7 7	
4	43	97	73	146	75	..	..	..	633	1,041	18	49	378	15				764 4 9	3 13 10
...	..	..	28	79	38	..	..	..	302	990	48	4	36	48				37 1 8	1 8 4
1	1	86	70	226	84	...	..	..	998	2,468	60	438	2,190	73				4,143 11 0	1 14 2
80	81	36	131	731	81	16	35	46	3,493	8,030	63	3,032	9,740	99				22,786 0 8	2 2 4	
...	...	...	39	108	4,125	4	..	12	5	...	43	21	36	36				74 12 6	3 18 1
6	16	87	79	316	8,491	...	...	...	123	233	16	265	673	26				2,703 1 5	4 0 9
4	6	36	41	136	59	...	...	..	133	231	88	93	398	96				967 4 1	3 7 19
11	23	87	63	287	2	4	3	57	469	609	35	144	326	46				761 9 11	2 4 4	
8	71	36	37	102	65	...	..	..	286	416	43	106	364	81				661 1 3	3 8 8
16	8	06	80	83	36	...	...	...	693	1,040	79	84	347	86				983 6 0	3 11 10
1	27	06	62	190	80	...	...	...	493	671	06	817	1,122	34				2,310 12 8	1 0 8
1	18	56	85	75	83	...	...	...	101	212	43	186	606	14				1,331 11 4	2 0 6
1	34	32	89	280	86	1	...	80	266	618	86	82	823	64				880 2 1	1 10 6	
...	71	38	106	23	...	...	...	...	261	478	80	39	63	81				146 14 5	3 6 6
...	...	...	104	388	33	...	...	...	79	143	11	338	1,118	91				1,063 5 10	1 7 8
...	75	...	...	1,000	50,94	8	4	19	2,861	4,372	32	1,306	5,370	28				12,231 4 6	2 0 1

NAME OF THANA.	SETTLED AND OCCUPANCY RAIYATS AT CASH RENTS.				NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS AT CASH RENTS.				SETTLED AND OCCUPANCY RAIYATS AT CASH RENTS.				SETTLED AND OCCUPANCY RAIYATS AT CASH RENTS.			
	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rents.	Incidents.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rents.	Incidents.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rents.	Incidents.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Rents.	Incidents.
ATON SUBDIVISION.				No. A. P.	No. A. P.				No. A. P.	No. A. P.						
raigram ...	33,913	55,913	35	1,03,071 6 6	2 14 8	949	1,033	35	2,450 15 2	4 8 2	4	6	26	2,000	2,000	26
rudapur ...	16,875	36,927	49	1,33,379 12 4	3 7 3	948	1,430	50	3,000 2 10	3 1 6	23	41	24	300	316	36
Asot ...	38,109	75,598	10	2,07,026 12 0	3 12 7	724	886	97	4,331 13 2	4 16 8	316	181	79	4,336	4,336	79
galspara ...	11,364	24,330	70	53,586 10 6	1 11 10	371	376	91	1,379 9 0	4 16 8	3	3	90	307	307	90
gna ...	54,671	97,466	41	2,51,336 6 9	4 6 2	2,140	4,390	37	12,406 2 8	2 1 1	229	206	60	2,007	4,436	36
udhgram ...	13,417	56,478	18	1,37,008 5 2	2 4 4	449	1,006	17	2,718 1 11	2 11 2	181	329	13	881	1,364	38
ipar ...	16,077	35,389	39	94,314 2 8	2 12 10	183	240	36	606 4 6	2 8 4	3	3	55	1,500	1,500	59
Ma ...	7,374	21,330	60	62,300 8 1	2 14 6	26	42	66	308 8 7	4 16 0	679	...	...	300	358	56
Total ...	162,692	4,08,448	32	1,16,507 0 0	3 3 6	5,653	9,474	49	31,368 10 9	3 5 0	675	1,327	79	12,394	12,394	136
NAGOAN SUBDIVISION.																
ogoon ...	30,598	51,640	19	1,63,394 10 2	2 8 10	490	228	10	1,360 0 8	5 4 4	30	11	96	2,494	1,775	26
Salgaohi ...	19,306	35,319	33	78,747 8 6	2 3 10	407	354	68	1,641 7 3	4 10 1	2	1	33	2,320	2,394	36
ndasali ...	16,133	30,481	63	1,03,708 10 11	3 11 6	34	50	26	253 1 3	5 0 3	17	7	31	1,023	1,006	47
uchapur ...	19,719	36,890	69	1,31,611 1 11	3 6 1	496	316	73	1,080 5 6	4 16 9	71	51	30	5,067	5,236	38
Alangar ...	39,546	66,136	71	1,48,863 14 4	3 1 11	147	149	63	736 1 10	6 0 11	70	51	64	1,360	1,399	31
nda ...	35,989	74,616	75	2,39,836 9 10	3 3 3	1,211	1,041	92	4,081 11 2	3 14 6	19	35	19	1,363	1,363	37
Amthapur ...	31,367	72,479	14	1,93,384 8 8	2 8 3	1,069	1,633	43	2,331 3 4	1 6 6	38	14	30	439	500	54
hadobpur ...	35,373	63,413	45	2,00,797 5 3	2 6 6	607	480	66	1,434 9 3	3 14 10	15	11	36	2,706	2,479	14
Total ...	196,799	443,047	37	12,66,370 5 6	2 14 9	4,291	4,138	35	12,637 7 3	3 1 0	327	108	34	19,399	19,399	137
ADAR SUBDIVISION.																
Ma ...	302	311	397	1,116 12 0	3 8 5	80	49	30	397 5 0	6 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ma ...	30,628	30,906	216	1,59,175 11 2	3 13 1	2,306	5,298	337	11,374 10 2	3 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
hatha ...	16,897	30,443	40	1,01,645 6 1	3 6 7	427	671	41	2,023 10 2	3 8 8	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ma ...	37,336	66,000	37	1,67,041 8 6	4 2 10	139	64	32	308 15 0	3 10 4	2	1	34	1,364	1,364	34
rgapur ...	17,719	36,630	21	1,63,108 6 5	4 7 2	106	136	91	636 7 6	4 10 4	6	...	...	...	...	...
gaura ...	40,369	80,193	71	2,34,313 6 3	4 2 3	163	107	36	626 9 8	5 15 6	3	...	...	...	...	...
ghat ...	24,843	38,136	31	1,38,756 6 0	3 13 6	838	663	39	2,676 11 2	4 6 2	15	21	36	4,000	4,000	36
gura ...	8,623	11,096	43	51,094 10 2	2 9 9	290	416	90	1,493 4 3	3 0 11	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ma ...	30,369	51,700	66	1,43,872 9 11	3 13 1	1,439	1,803	30	2,603 9 4	1 9 6	304	44	34	...	...	...
happur ...	31,167	36,373	39	1,31,316 16 2	2 13 2	47	61	36	389 9 1	3 0 10	5 9	6	26	...	...	...
gauri ...	36,373	72,369	64	1,38,313 15 1	1 2 1	1,396	1,803	30	3,664 11 3	1 3 0	300	44	34	...	...	...
Total ...	206,166	461,369	136	12,15,963 11 9	3 7 0	7,291	11,138	367	29,001 1 9	2 1 1	1,300	44	34	...	...	...

DIX VI—continued.

TENURES AND RENTS—continued.

Rajpats—continued

8			9			10			11			12			13				
SETTLED AND OCCUPANCY ON COMBINED CASH PRODUCE RENTS.			NON-OCCUPANCY ON FIXED PRODUCE RENT.			NUMBER OF SHARE PRODUCE RENTS.			NON-OCCUPANCY RAJYATS ON COMBINED CASH AND PRODUCE OF RENTS.			OTHER CLASSES.			NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPANTS.				
Number of hold-ings.	Area.		Number of hold-ings.	Area.		Number of hold-ings.	Area.		Number of hold-ings.	Area.		Number of hold-ings.	Area.		Number of hold-ings.	Area.	Rents.	Incidents.	
...	...	...	67	65	12	28	32	57	13	11	69	...	...	...	233	69	76	Rs. A. P. 599 9 9	Rs. A. P. 7 5 0
1	3	12	31	28	35	57	82	32	16	53	57	...	...	...	653	141	69	1,312 13 5	9 7 6
72	32	67	13	11	02	336	257	07	...	...	...	22	62	83	1,929	300	47	8,109 7 6	26 15 8
6	8	10	1	...	86	11	19	69	...	...	...	9	13	80	96	17	07	199 4 8	11 9 9
222	370	46	45	49	18	137	122	25	42	20	06	...	...	...	1,156	183	73	2,735 14 10	14 14 0
20	71	94	8	12	99	205	297	72	1	4	07	...	...	...	94	10	67	190 1 1	17 13 0
107	192	80	1	...	46	232	233	61	4	4	36	14	24	17	110	10	25	182 5 8	17 12 6
3	4	31	1	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	90	111	16	79	246 6 4	14 19 0
511	683	40	167	168	57	1,002	1,115	13	196	93	75	117	102	70	1,392	759	43	13,616 15 3	16 0 9
1	2	72	...	...	...	288	45	5	3	68	...	...	...	...	406	78	22	3,213 2 5	42 11 5
54	76	89	2	12	86	870	901	98	13	15	25	...	...	...	72	16	10	77 1 3	4 12 7
2	1	07	...	...	...	109	168	02	50	40	11	...	...	...	148	18	95	457 4 6	25 3 1
1	1	56	1	1	06	660	658	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	68	12	1,106 11 0	22 2 10
...	...	...	7	7	27	333	393	67	...	...	...	5	2	10	252	62	17	1,555 6 8	29 13 1
14	26	28	7	9	63	228	256	34	1	2	08	...	...	...	274	35	49	625 14 10	17 10 1
51	163	49	...	...	...	58	122	81	3	16	75	...	...	...	12	3	40	14 16 0	4 6 8
27	67	21	...	...	...	481	801	09	11	24	24	...	...	...	191	26	15	468 4 0	17 8 5
154	358	92	17	30	72	3,207	3,559	72	83	102	09	5	2	40	1,680	292	80	7,868 11 8	26 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,026	722	6566	21,974 10 8	30 6 6
9	9	188	20	27	49	46	45	78	3	7	38	16	21	881	737	361	7181	21,190 8 6	58 9 7
2	...	28	1	...	61	22	10	85	...	...	...	1	...	10	133	19	52	179 13 1	9 8 4
6	6	18	...	...	...	61	29	69	...	...	...	3	2	52	162	12	41	511 12 5	43 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	24	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	05	23 11 4	2 15 2
6	...	90	...	...	...	62	21	41	...	...	...	10	2	03	245	20	25	793 12 6	39 3 2
30	38	80	1	...	58	169	156	47	...	...	...	7	2	68	378	63	19	1,021 0 5	16 2 6
20	22	88	6	5	38	16	32	86	2	1	31	...	...	...	57	20	74	161 11 4	7 12 10
13	9	27	25	80	23	161	346	37	15	13	40	3	1	97	211	32	99	241 15 9	7 5 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	18	80	2	2	87	1	1	39	67	8	68	94 4 6	10 15 10
22	76	72	4	6	48	29	44	70	...	...	...	3	10	84	343	54	83	674 0 11	12 4 8
107	164	218	67	90	76	630	633	14	22	24	96	44	42	411	5,493	1,324	9,347	46,903 1 5	35 6 4

APPEN
STATEMENT OF
C.--Under-

		1						2					
NAME OF THANA.	TOTAL OF A AND B.		WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY CASH RENT.				WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY CASH RENT.						
	Area.	Number of hold-ings.	Area.	Rents.	Incidents.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Number of hold-ings.	Area.	Rents.	Incidents.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
NATOR SUBDIVISION.													
Baraigram	73,614	26	189	98	02	527 13 4	5 6 0	3,582	1,780	45		9,709 9 9	5 7 0
Gurudaspur	18,750	15	280	76	53	870 11 8	11 5 11	2,347	1,119	37		7,725 7 1	6 9 11
Nator	98,910	28	3,204	1,728	55	10,881 4 5	6 4 10	12,472	6,222	43		40,813 14 8	6 0 10
Bagatipara	32,663	55	1,942	1,226	62	7,863 8 1	6 6 6	6,375	3,120	93		17,712 7 4	6 10 6
Singra	128,928	16	489	435	61	2,202 5 4	5 0 10	3,573	2,794	24		17,199 8 10	6 2 4
Nandigram	65,384	41	321	262	42	1,280 9 9	4 14 0	769	526	73		2,874 8 7	5 7 2
Lalpur	47,457	74	2,401	1,225	76	9,805 1 8	7 8 0	9,990	2,808	38		13,787 12 8	5 4 6
Walla	26,913	32	1,104	656	05	3,342 0 6	6 0 2	2,251	1,270	51		7,629 2 5	5 3 4
Total	522,621	47	9,916	5,000	58	26,173 6 4	6 7 0	36,338	19,483	04		1,16,462 7 4	5 15 6
NAOGAON SUBDIVISION.													
Naogaon	64,703	35	234	86	22	602 2 0	7 1 1	5,470	2,664	03		16,789 12 3	6 4 10
Badalgachhi	45,513	41	959	415	62	2,757 10 7	6 10 1	7,014	3,841	06		20,156 12 11	5 3 11
Nandauli	37,979	98	266	78	26	642 12 10	8 3 5	2,729	950	63		5,953 3 5	6 4 2
Panchupur	50,886	17	421	98	80	1,122 1 10	11 8 8	1,327	455	01		3,211 5 1	7 1 0
Raninagar	56,188	97	146	81	96	316 2 1	3 13 8	798	259	84		1,423 4 6	5 6 6
Manda	93,136	29	434	154	24	1,070 5 0	6 12 2	4,184	1,686	69		10,852 1 2	6 9 5
Niamatpur	91,399	22	103	32	63	184 5 1	5 10 3	2,504	1,297	84		5,003 14 9	3 14 1
Mahadebpur	108,817	59	538	207	78	1,317 0 7	6 5 5	8,845	4,791	96		22,697 14 10	4 11 9
Total	551,224	01	3,121	1,168	65	8,012 9 0	6 14 7	32,853	15,938	51		86,091 6 11	5 6 4
SADAR SUBDIVISION.													
Bonila	1,996	37*47	2	1	38	5 12 0	15 2 0	1,191	443	83*40		4,971 7 0	9 10 3
Pana	52,803	70*65	807	266	61	1,169 1 3	4 6 0	1,702	4,766	28*8		27,241 6 11	6 11 4
Nabatta	26,274	15	392	117	32	851 8 5	7 4 2	8,189	3,325	56		20,479 8 0	6 2 6
Puthia	47,618	16	1,681	484	30	4,165 9 5	8 9 9	16,747	6,199	34		40,650 7 11	6 6 2
Durgapuri	41,792	80	1,182	337	94	2,005 9 2	8 14 2	12,485	4,970	88		35,700 3 5	7 2 10
Bagmara	90,170	66	2,025	433	29	5,419 11 0	12 8 2	12,344	3,343	27		22,560 5 8	6 15 4
Charghat	62,092	66	1,503	525	69	2,069 1 11	5 12 5	22,468	15,275	06		71,306 0 11	4 10 8
Rajapore	18,389	47	696	274	20	1,531 1 10	5 9 3	4,169	3,299	07		18,841 6 6	5 11 6
Tanore	73,021	86	640	193	26	806 15 0	4 10 6	1,804	765	03		2,227 7 2	2 15 10
Mohansore	40,184	95	1,257	289	89	2,225 12 6	7 10 10	3,472	1,850	27		9,631 8 2	5 3 2
Godagari	106,754	70	826	158	90	980 8 4	6 3 8	3,270	1,081	62		5,937 10 7	5 7 10
Total	870,921	24*12	11,376	3,081	62	22,322 11 11	7 9 1	102,566	46,309	20*2		2,88,943 8 3	5 11 8

P 2

APPENDIX VII.

Supplementary Khanapuri Rules.

By the Director of Land Records' orders the system of recording *luzi* and tenure in the settlement record which has been in force since the Bakarganj settlement is to be altered. The application of Appendix E of the Faridpur rules and G.O. II (in the matter of STT's) require modification in consequence.

By the former rules a separate *khatian* was opened for a share of the same tenure when that share had either—

- (1) a separate collection of rent from tenures of the next grade held under it;
- (2) any separate *nijamat* land;
- (3) the payment of rent for that share separately.

The result was that in some cases the number of compartments in column 2 of the *khatians* of under-tenures was inordinately increased, and much extra labour given both to *bujharat* and attestation officers in dividing rent and the figures for area in the *sthit*, and great expense also involved in the preparation of the final record. Great saving will be effected at each of these stages by the new method of which the basis is as follows:—

In place of the above two criteria, (1) separate collection, (2) any *nijamat* land, for governing the opening or not of a separate *khatian* for a share, is to be put the one consideration "has there been partition or not of *most* of the land of the share?" If the shares of a tenure hold land *ejmali* throughout there will only be one *khatian* opened for the tenure and only one compartment in column 2 of the undertenures. The separate collection will be shown in the remarks column of the *khatian* of the under-tenure, the shares being named by the name which is most familiar to the under-tenant. Example A shows the method of recording by the old system and by the new system:—

EXAMPLE A—

Taluk Ram'Charan Ray is owned by four sharers thus—

Kedar Nath Ray, 8 annas.
Mathura Nath Ray, 5 annas 6 *gandas* 2 *koras* 2 *krantis*,
Mahendra Nath Ray } joint 2 annas 13 *gandas* 2 *koras* 2 *krantis*.
Jatindra Nath Ray }

The record according to the old and new method is:—

Old method.

- (a) Three *khatians* (e.g. Nos. 1, 2 and 3) for the three separate collections.
- (b) Column 2 of an under-tenure, rent Rs. 12.

New method.

- No. 1.
One *khatian* for all the co-sharers.

Old method.

১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮
১	তালুক রামচরণ রায় হিঃ ১০ নঃ কেশর নাথ রায়	১০	৩	৩	৩		
২	তালুক রামচরণ রায় হিঃ ১/৩১ = নঃ মথুরা নাথ রায়	১/৩১ = ৪	৪	৪	৪		
৩	তালুক রামচরণ রায় হিঃ ১/১৩১ - নঃ মহেন্দ্রনাথ রায় গঃ	১/১৩১ - ২	২	২	২		

মোট খাজনা

১২, ১২, ১২

New method.

১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮
১	তালুক রামচরণ রায় নঃ কেশর নাথ রায় গঃ		১২	১২	১২		বড় হিতা ৩, মধ্য হিতা ৪, ছোট হিতা ২

The names to be given to the shares for entry in column 8 are to be names locally understood, but the best methods of choosing them will be—

- (a) according to size (as above or mentioning the size of the shares, e.g. 10 annas share and 5 annas share);
- (b) to name the shares after the present owners or former well-known owners (e.g. if in the above case the father of Kedar Nath Ray was Brajendra Nath Ray, of Mathura Nath Ray Surendra Nath Ray, and of Manindra and Jatindra Upendra Nath Ray, it might be convenient to name the shares—*Hisyā* Brajendra Nath, *Hisyā* Surendra Nath, and *Hisyā* Upendra Nath Ray).

The method (b) will not usually be necessary unless there is more than one share of the same size.

If the three shares above have almost all their under-tenures *ejmali*, but have each one or two *nijamal raiyats* (e.g. on the land adjoining their *bari*), column 2, etc., of the *khatian*, for instance, of a *nijamal raiyat* of Kedar Nath Ray will be filled up as follows:—

	ভালুক রায়চরণ রায়					
	৮: কেশবর নাথ রায়					
	ভাষাধো বড় হি:					

Nijdakhal land in the possession of Kedar Nath Ray alone will be recorded in the *ejmali khatian* No. 1, with a remark of separate possession in column 30 against the plot as usual.

On the other hand, if the *kharija* shares have almost all their property partitioned, but a small portion, e.g. their *bari* and a few holdings round their *bari*, *ejmali*, the old system will be employed exactly as formerly as there would be no saving but rather the reverse in employing the new system. There will be three *khatians* for the three separate shares in Example A and three compartments in column 2 of the *khatians* of the few *raiya*t round the *bari* holding their land under the three shares *ejmali*. There is however an exception to this. If the tenure is a very small one indeed, so small that it is not worth while to increase the number of *muliki khatians* for the sake of simplifying the *raiya*t *khatians*, the old system will not be employed.

The criterion (3), the payment of rent for that share separately, will be no longer used. The mere payment of rent separately for two shares of a tenure which has a single origin is no reason for giving the share separate *khatians*. One *khatian* will be given and the fact of separate payment of rent noted in column 17 of the *khatian*.

The same amount of alteration in the form of the tenure tree is not necessary.

In Example A, although the three shares have been amalgamated into one *khatian* there will still remain three compartments in the Standard Tenure Tree if there are either (1) separate collections of rent (or rather separate and distinct collecting establishments for the three shares) or (2) any *nijamal* lands, but the three compartments will be covered by one *ekwal* number, i. e., they will only be numbered as one compartment in the Standard Tenure Tree thus:—

ভালুক রায়চরণ রায়	←	←
হি: ১০	হি: ১/৪ =	হি: ১/৪ =
বড় হি:	মধ্য হি:	ছোট হি:
৮: কেশবর নাথ রায়	৮: মথুরনাথ রায়	৮: মনিরামনাথ রায়

'Twenty-one is the *ekwal* number in the STT. which covers all the compartments, the arrows over the 2nd and 3rd compartments in the same line as figure 21 indicating that these two compartments are also included in the same *ekwal* number, while the lower of the two arrows in these two compartments shows that the interiors of these two compartments are one in origin with that of the first compartment. On the other hand, when the land of the tenure Taluk Ram Charan Ray is all or nearly all partitioned the tenure tree will be, as of old, thus :—

২১	২২	২৩
তালুক রামচরণ রায় হিঃ ১০ দঃ কেশবরায় রায়	← হিঃ ১/৩১ = দঃ মধুরায় রায়	← হিঃ ১/৩১ = দঃ মনিরায় রায় গঃ

It will be seen on a moment's thought that there must never be the upper arrow without the lower, although there may sometimes be the lower without the upper. It will readily be understood that in the case where the whole of a tenure's land is held by the sharers *ejmali*, the new method will involve a great saving of labour and expense later on. To make one compartment in column 2 of the *raiya's* *khatians* throughout will be the result. But when there is complete partition of the property held by the shares one compartment is obtained and the whole record made as simple as possible by giving each separate share a separate *khatian*. Nicety of judgment is required in every case in which there are some under-tenures and *raiya's* holdings *ejmali* and some *nijamat*. The Circle Officer when preparing the Standard Tenure Tree will have to enquire whether the land of a tenure is nearly all *ejmali* between the shares or nearly all *nijamat* throughout the estate. If it is nearly all *ejmali* he will make up the Standard Tenure Tree with separate compartments for shares with separate collections, but with one *ekwal* number to cover all the compartments as in the first case of the STT. of Example A. If it is nearly all *nijamat* he will make up the Standard Tenure Tree with separate compartments as before, but with separate *ekwal* numbers as in the second case of the STT. of Example A.

The Kanungo at *khanapuri* will usually open one *khatian* for the shares of a tenure if there is one *ekwal* number in the STT. and more if there are more, but he is not bound to have the same number of *khatians* as there are *ekwal* numbers; e.g. in the case of Example A, if the three shares have *ejmali* land in every *mauza* but the one in which the *khanapuri* is being started, but in that *mauza* all the land is partitioned, the Circle Officer in preparing the STT. will allow only one *ekwal* for the tenure because most of the land is *ejmali*, but in that particular *mauza* it will be much more convenient for the Kanungo to have three *khatians*. The *khanapuri* Kanungo will therefore open three *khatians*. Ultimately, after attestation, these *khatians* will be given subnumbers, but at *khanapuri* they will be numbered in the ordinary way and not by subnumbers. It must be clearly understood that such a division of a tenure as this in one part of its area while in most of its area the tenure has only one *khatian*, cannot be allowed for a part only of the land held under that tenure in a single village. In no case can the two methods—the single *khatian* and the separated *khatians*—be brought into use in one and the same *mauza*.

EXAMPLE A is straightforward. The same method will also be employed in the more complicated case where one of the co-sharers has assigned the right of collecting the rent of his share to a third party, while the share has remained joint with those of the other co-sharers, in an "*aliquot palni, miras or other under-tenure.*" But the method is not to be used in the case of "*specific*" under-tenures of the nature of assignments, i.e., in cases where the assignment takes the form for instance of a *palni* over a separate *saham* which has been given to a share of a tenure in a partition. In all cases of "*specific*" under-tenures of the nature of assignments the old method will be employed as the record so prepared will not be simplified by the application of the new method.

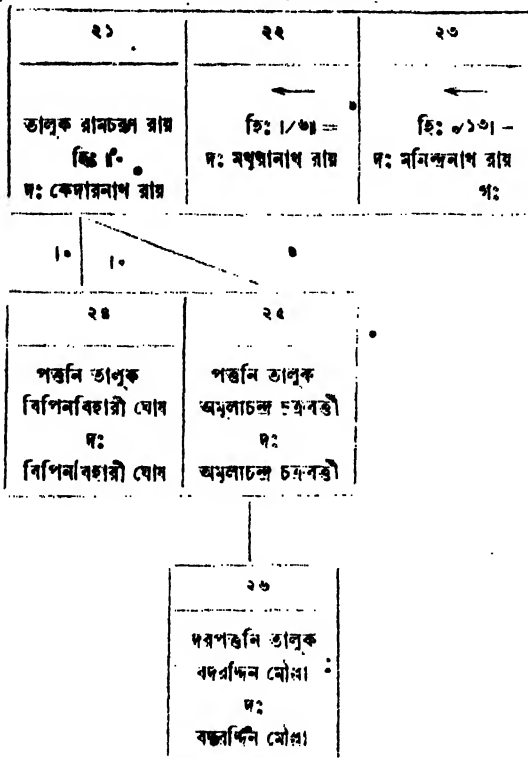
Example B below makes the case of the "*aliquot assignment*" clear :—

EXAMPLE B—

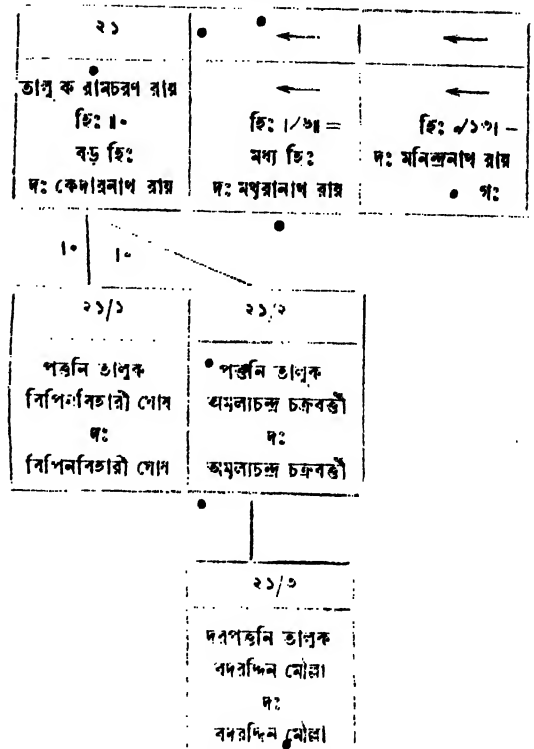
In Example A, suppose that the 8 annas share is let out in *palni* or *miras* to two different persons—Bipin Behari Ghosh and Amulya Chandra Chakravarti—4 annas to each, and that Amulya Chandra Chakravarti has let out his share again in *dar-palni* to Badaruddin Mulla and that over the *raiya's* the 1st *palni*, the *dar-palni* and 2nd and 3rd

shares of the *khatian* are *ejnali*, then the tenure tree and record according to the old and new systems are as follows :—

(1) S.T.T.
Old system.



(1) S.T.T.
New system.



(2) In the old system there would be three *khatians* for the three shares in the 1st grade, two *khatians* for the two *putnis* in the 2nd grade and one for the *dur-putni* in the 3rd grade. In column 2 of each of the *raiyati khatians* there would be four compartments.

(2) In the new system there will be one *khatian* containing the names of all the shares in the first grade with full and complete information in its column 13 of the assignments of the right of collecting rents for which the two *putnis* and the *dur-putni* have been created, one *khatian* for each of the *putnis* and one for the *dur-putni*.

These *khatians* will be given full page numbers at *khanapuri*. Only when the record is being re-arranged after attestation will subnumbers be substituted.

Over the *raiyats* only the first of these *khatians* will appear in column 2.

(3) Column 13 of the first *khatian* under the new system will be as follows:—

(3) It is unnecessary here to show the form of columns 2 and 13 for the *khatians* of the sharers of the value of the under-tenures in the old system.

তালুক রামচরণ রায়
দঃ কেদারনাথ রায়
পিঃ মৃত ব্রজেন্দ্রনাথ রায়
১০ পত্তনি স্বত্রে বিপিনবিহারী ঘোষ
২ নং খং জটবা
(or ২১ নং at later stages.)
১০ পত্তনি স্বত্রে অমলাচন্দ্র চক্রবর্তী
৩ নং খং জটবা
দরপত্তনি স্বত্রে বদরদিন মোল্লা
৪ নং খং জটবা
দঃ মথুরানাথ রায় ১/৩৪ =
পিঃ মৃত শ্রবেন্দ্রনাথ রায়
দঃ মনিস্বনাথ রায় ১/৬৪ =
যতিজনাথ রায় ১/৩৪ =
পিঃ মৃত উপেন্দ্রনাথ রায়

The *khatian* of the *patni* of Amulya Chandra Chakravarti will be :—

১	২	৩
১	ভালুক-রাইচরণ রায় দ: কেশারনাথ রায় পং ভদ্রধো বড় হিয়া	১

Column 13.

৩	পতনি ভালুক অম্বলাচন্দ্র চক্রবর্তী দ: অম্বলাচন্দ্র চক্রবর্তী পি: বৃত্ত অম্বলাচন্দ্র চক্রবর্তী দরপতনি হুত্রে বদরদিন ১ নং পং ব্রহ্মবা	১
---	--	---

Sthit.

১৮	১৭	...	...	...
১	দরপতনি ভালুক বদরদিন মৌলি দ: পোহ	১ নং পং ভুক্ত		

Nijdakhul plots. (Plot numbers only)
Plots in full will go to
the landlord's *khatian*.

১১১	১ নং পং ব্রহ্মবা
-----	------------------	-----	-----

The *khatian* of the *dar-patni* of Badaruddin Mulla will be—

১	২	৩
৩	পতনি ভালুক অম্বলাচন্দ্র চক্রবর্তী দ: পোহ	১

Column 13.

৪	দরপতনি ভালুক বদরদিন মৌলি দ: বদরদিন মৌলি পি: বৃত্ত ভদ্রধো বড় হিয়া	১
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Sthit.

১৭	১৮
২০	১ নং পং ভুক্ত
২৪	এই
২৬	এই

Plots.

২৭	২৮
১০১	১ নং পং ব্রহ্মবা

The *khatians* for the *patni* and *dar-patni* have to be opened because a tenure has been created in order to show the rent and incidents of that tenure, but the omission of all details of *sthit* and plots in those *khatians* obviates the necessity of dividing areas or anything of the sort. There will be no figures either in the *sthit* columns or on the back of any of these three *khatians* Nos. 2, 3 and 4, which have to be included or considered in area *janch* or *sthit* totalling.

(4) Column (2) of the *raiyat's khatians* by the old system would be as follows:—

১	২	৩	৪
২	ভালুক রাসচরণ রায় হি: ১/৩১। - দ: মথুরানাথ রায়	১/৩১। -	৪
৩	ভালুক রাসচরণ রায় হি: ১/১৩। - দ: মনিন্দ্র নাথ রায় গ:	১/১৩। -	২
৪	পতনি ভালুক বিপিনবিহারী ঘোষ দ: পোদ	১০	৩
৫	দরপতনি ভালুক বদরভিন্দ্র মোদা দ: পোদ	১০	৩

মোট ষাটানা ১২

(4) Column (2), etc., of the *raiyat's khatians* in the new system will be—

১	২	৩	৪
১	ভালুক রাসচরণ রায় দ: কেদারনাথ রায় গ:	১	১২

পতনি
বিপিন ঘোষ ৩
দরপতনি
বদরভিন্দ্র ৩
মধ্য হিসাব ৪
ছোট হিসাব ২

The details of the *sthit* will be included in the first *khatian*. As there is only one 16 annas share, there is no division of area necessary.

Nijdakhali plots of the *talukdars*, *patnidars* or *dar-patnidars* will be entered on the back of the first *khatian* whether they are *ejmali* or belong to one of the sharers or to an under-tenure *patni* or assignee holder alone, but where any plot has not been included in the *patni*, a note to this effect will be made in the Remark column and the plot No. will not be included in the *patni khatian*. If the latter is the case the fact will be noted in the remark column 33 against the plot.

APPENDIX VIII.

Analysis of objections.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7																				
CLASS OF OBJECTIONS.	DISPUTES REGARDING POSSESSION AND SHARES.				DISPUTES REGARDING RENT.				DISPUTES REGARDING MOKORARI RIGHT.				DISPUTES REGARDING RENT FREE RIGHT.				DISPUTES REGARDING STATUS AND INCIDENTS.									
	DISPUTED CORRECTIONS.				DISPUTED CORRECTIONS.				DISPUTED CORRECTIONS.				DISPUTED CORRECTIONS.				DISPUTED CORRECTIONS.									
	Undisputed corrections.	Cases withdrawn or struck off.	Record upheld.	Record modified.	Record reversed.	Total of a, b, c, d and e.	Undisputed corrections.	Cases withdrawn or struck off.	Record upheld.	Record modified.	Record reversed.	Total of a, b, c, d and e.	Undisputed corrections.	Cases withdrawn or struck off.	Record upheld.	Record modified.	Record reversed.	Total of a, b, c, d and e.								
	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f		
Landlord v. Landlord	153	2,721	506	703	4,261	89	...	23	24	42	89	...	...	61	4	4	69	3	16	1	8	28	737	5,134
Landlord v. Tenant	150	972	4,941	833	1,677	8,203	812	325	1,845	1,694	9,221	9	235	2,637	498	1,269	4,768	11	1,212	110	189	1,603	6,308	20,102		
Tenant v. Landlord	26	112	1,414	355	370	2,368	177	160	1,295	419	577	2,628	10	106	1,784	287	682	2,869	1	105	25	79	215	646	11,026	
	142	409	6,227	2,022	10,069	10	15	226	66	92	399	2	2	83	26	178	311	1	12	1	21	42	290	11,907		
	8	35	116	43	183	287	...	6	1	12	20	...	...	7	...	1	6	...	14	...	...	...	104	533
Miscellaneous	4	12	179	17	52	265	...	7	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	29	317
Total	429	1,801	12,618	2,088	5,187	25,572	503	510	6,591	2,353	2,410	12,366	21	343	4,392	815	2,224	8,003	12	1,362	128	299	1,906	2,688	11,900	50,750

Total of undisputed corrections (totals of sub-column "a") ... 1,015

Total of disputed corrections (Record modified) (sub-column "d") ... 9,034

Total of disputed corrections (Record reversed) (sub-column "e") ... 12,444

Total number of objections amounting change in record ... 21,693

Total number of cases withdrawn etc : (sub-column "b") ... 2,568

Total number of disputed corrections (Record upheld) (sub-column "c") ... 24,089

Total number of objections requiring no change in record ... 37,087

APPENDIX IX—A.

Statistical abstract of cases under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Total number of tenancies affected by cases under section 105.	Total number of tenancies in respect of which application for settlement of fair rent has been disposed of.	NUMBER OF TENANCIES.				NUMBER OF TENANCIES OF ALL CLASSES IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE:—						RENT-FREE	
		Rent-free of all classes.	Rent-paying.			Cases are withdrawn or dismissed without trial.	Existing rent settled.	Rent is altered.			Cases are dismissed after trial without settlement of any fair rent.	Land adjudged valid rent-free or otherwise not liable to rent.	
			Raiyats.	Under-raiyats.	Tenure-holders.			By compromise.	After trial.	Ex parte.		Number.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RAY AND OTHERS.													
91,663	91,672	1,010	85,896	20	4,692	24,516	4,054	26,888	10,802	23,121	1,392	5	7.64
Mathurapur	1,380	2	1,378	...	...	5	1,043	...	170	...	164	...	...
93,043	93,052	1,012	87,271	20	4,693	24,521	5,098	26,888	10,972	23,121	1,556	5	7.64

TENANCIES.		RAIYATS.										
Rent settled.		Cases compromised.			Cases decreed.			Analysis of variation of rent as per				
Number.	Area.	Number of tenancies.	Amount of increase due to.		Number of tenancies.	Amount of increase due to.		Increase in area, section 52(a).	Prevailing rate, section 50(a).	Rise in prices, section 50(b).	Landlords' improvement, section 50(c).	Furial action, section 50(d).
			Old rent.	New rent.		Old rent.	New rent.					
16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		A. P.
844	767.20	25,920	2,44,949 0 4	2,87,723 4 11	32,681	2,65,496 3 2	3,14,762 15 1	22,736 12 8	776 1 7	68,894 1 11	...	3 6
8	8.60	...	.....	.....	170	2,688 13 0	2,824 15 0	.....	...	240 0 0	...	...
849	778.70	25,920	2,44,949 0 0	2,87,723 0 0	32,681	2,68,085 0 0	3,17,581 0 0	22,736 0 0	776 0 0	68,184 0 0	...	...

RAIYATS.		UNDER-RAIYATS.			TENURE-HOLDERS.							
Amount of decrease due to—		Number of tenancies in respect of which the rent is settled.	Old rent.	New reqt.	Cases compromised.			Cases decreed.				
Decrease in area, section 52(b).	Permanent determination of soil, section 50(1)(a).				Number of tenancies.	Old rent.	New rent.	Number of tenancies.	Old rent.	Area.	New rent.	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Rs. A. P.			A. P.	A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
227 9 2	...	1	1 12	2 2	967	16,362 2 7	19,916 1 11	1,242	26,307 7 3	64,530 15 10	23,457 14 9	
227 0 0	...	1	2 0	2 0	967	16,362 0 0	19,916 0 0	1,242	26,307 0 0	64,540 0 0	23,460 0 0	

Forty-one cases have been transferred to the Settlement Officer of Nadia-Murshidabad.

APPENDIX IX—B.

Classification of cases under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Total number of cases instituted.	Total number of cases disposed of.	CORRECTION OF RENT.		RENT FREE.		STATUS.				
		Landlord plaintiff.	Tenant plaintiff.	Rent raised by landlord.	Rent raised by tenant.	Tenure-holder or raiyats.	Raiyat or tenure-holder.	Raiyat at fixed rent or rate of rent.		Occupancy raiyat or non-occupancy raiyat.
								Landlord plaintiff.	Tenant plaintiff.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5,980	5,860	1,501	178	133	42	247	253	580	115	68
49	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,029	5,891	1,501	178	133	42	247	253	580	115	68

INCIDENCE OF TENURES.			POSSESSION OF LAND.					RESULT.	
Permanency.	Fixity of rent.		Landlord v. landlord.	Landlord v. tenant.	Tenant v. landlord.	Tenant v. tenant.	Other classes.	Record modified.	Record not modified.
	Landlord plaintiff.	Tenant plaintiff.							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10	88	23	556	883	238	412	533	2,722	3,138
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	27	4
10	88	23	556	883	238	416	533	2,749	3,142

One hundred and thirty-two cases have been transferred to Civil Court, six cases have been transferred to the Subdivisional Officer of Nadia, Murshidabad.

APPENDIX X.

List of proceedings for resumption of alluvial accretions—continued.

District Pabna.

River.	Thana.	Number of parent estate.	Diasa proceeding No.	Area.	Acres.	Revenue.	Number of new estates in revenue roll.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganges	Pabna	104 (Pabna)	21	16.55	Abandoned. Do. Do. Do. Do.
		110 (Do.)	22	41.21	...	...	...
		1255 (Do.)	23	10.18	...	...	...
		3430 (Nadia)	24	164.12	...	...	...
		104 (Pabna)	25	3.17	...	...	...
		104 (Do.)	27	122.24	185 15	130 0	2212	
			6	357.47	185 15	130 0		
Ichhmatati	Pabna	110 (Pabna)	29	24.95	101 7	61 0	2230	
		104 (Do.)	30	15.51	56 0	39 0	2231	
			2	40.46	157 7	100 0		
		Total	8	397.93	343 6	230 0		

District Pabna—concluded.

River.	Thana.	Number of parent-estate.	Diara proceeding No.	Area.	Amots.	Revenue.	Number of new estates in revenue roll.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
Ganges ...	Sard...	164 (Pabna) ...	1	165 05	404 10	286 0	2228	
		404 (Rajshahi) ...	2	158 41	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		405 (Do.) ...	3	334 99	1,028 2	847 0	2211	
		106 (Pabna) ...	4	115 97	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		10 (Do.) ...	5	134 52	...	...	...	Do.
		3227 (Nadia) ...	6	31 40	91 8	64 0	2213	
		724 (Bogra) ...	7	198 83	701 2	532 0	2214	
		317 (Nadia) ...	8	120 45	354 14	249 0	2215	
		267 (Jessore) ...	9	46 90	135 8	95 0	2216	
		178 (Do.) ...	10	3128	75 1	53 9	2217	
		488 (Nadia) ...	11	1983	68 8	44 0	2218	
		1 (Rajshahi) ...	12	34 69	79 15	56 0	2219	
		3 (Do.) ...	13	41 81	84 4	59 0	2220	
		4 (Do.) ...	14	31 98	71 2	50 0	2221	
		1580 (Do.) ...	15	16 19	22 3	16 0	2222	
Do. ...	Do. ...	3, 4 (Do.) ...	16	70 16	94 1	65 0	2223	
		8 (Do.) ...	17	15 56	22 5	16 0	2224	
		6, 8 (Do.) ...	18	19 65	35 13	25 0	2225	
		1580 (Do.) ...	19	37 54	66 2	46 0	2226	
		170 (Jessore) ...	20	28 06	34 10	24 0	2227	
		3427 (Nadia) ...	26	411 90	423 1	775 0	2229	
		3186 (Do.) ...	31	853 78	1,185 1	830 0	2232	
		Total ...	22	2,918 95	5,041 14	4,136 0		

District Nadia.

Ganges ...	Kumarkhali	178 (Jessore) ...	2	29 33	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		3217 (Nadia) ...	4	71 45	188 14	146 0	3633	
		175 (Jessore) ...	5	180 27	791 5	554 0	3634	
		104 (Pabna) ...	17	43 69	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		109 (Do.) ...	26	12 02	...	...	...	Do.
		3430 (Nadia) ...	28	136 31	...	...	...	Do.
		3430 (Do.) ...	36	817 27	...	...	...	Released by Board's Resolution No. 2249 S. & S., dated 29th March 1921.
		Total ...	7	1,290 34	980 3	700 0		
Kaliganga ...	Kumarkhali	3030 (Nadia) ...	35	21 30	72 12	51 0	3655	
Gorai ...	Do	3270 ...	3	56 96	207 10	124 0	3632	
		3266 ...	34	1 51	8 10	6 0	3449	
		Total ...	2	58 47	216 4	130 0		
Ganges ...	Mirpur ...	179 (Jessore) ...	1	127 34	303 13	182 0	3631	Abandoned.
		178 (Do.) ...	20	34 77	...	...	...	Do.
		405 (Rajshahi) ...	21	50 47	29 4	20 0	3636	
		3226 (Nadia) ...	30	59 70	...	...	...
		3227 (Do.) ...	33	37 29	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	309 57	333 1	202 0		
Do. ...	Kustin ...	176 (Jessore) ...	6	286 18	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		3469 (Nadia) ...	7	518 77	1,755 6	1,229 0	3635	
		178 (Jessore) ...	8	139 28	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		3471 (Nadia) ...	9	126 29	405 14	284 0	3638	
		3429 (Do.) ...	10	8 05	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		3430 (Do.) ...	22	10 21	...	...	...	Do
		3166 (Pabna) ...	23	70 55	188 12	132 0	3639	
		104 (Do.) ...	27	77 94	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		3186 (Nadia) ...	41	24 69	41 7	29 0	3650	
		Total ...	9	1261 96	2,391 7	1,674 0		

District Nadia—concluded.

River.	Thana.	Number of parent estate.	Diara proceeding No.	Area.	Asses.	Revenue.	Number of new estates in revenue roll.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	"	
Ganges ...	Karimpur ...	523 (Murshidabad)	24	173-90	552 14	332 0	3637	Annulment of with case No. 42.
		529 (Do.) ...	37	585-54	2,767 0	1,937 0	3651	
		523 (Do.) ...	38	1,185-70	...	...	...
		523 (Do.) ...	42	1,185-70	4,687 3	3,281 0	3652	
		Total ...	4	3,130-84	8,007 1	5,550 0		
Do. ...	Daulatpur ...	1, 2, 1580 (Rajshahi).	69 25	55-80	...	...	...	Abandoned.
			14	4448-60	10,398 0	7,224 0		
Jalangi ...	Karimpur ...	523 (Murshidabad)	11	232-21	646 7	452 0	3646	
		142 (Nadia) ...	12	36-63	116 12	82 0	3647	
		2649 (Do.) ...	27	1454	61 8	43 0	3648	
		Total ...	3	285-38	824 11	577 0		
Matha-bhanga.	Do. ...	164 (Nadia) ...	13	35-55	...	...	...	Released by Board's Resolution No. 2795 S. & S., dated 2nd April 1921.
		203 (Do.) ...	14	77-41	...	...	...	Ditto.
		238 (Do.) ...	15	8-05	...	...	...	Ditto.
		523 (Murshidabad)	18	2,164-24	...	...	...	Case restarted, vide case Nos. 39 and 40.
		62 (Nadia) ...	19	33-88	...	...	...	Released by Board's Resolution No. 6086 dated 19th May 1921.
		523 (Murshidabad)	39	333-77	1,209 9	847 0	3653	
		523 (Do.)	40	62-39	244 13	171 0	3654	
			7	2,715-29	1,454 6	1,018 0		
Do. ...	Daulatpur ...	26 (Nadia) ...	31	58-17	...	...	...	Released by Board's Resolution No. 2795 S. & S., dated 2nd April 1921.
		833 (Do.) ...	32	46-98	...	...	...	Abandoned.
			2	105-15	...	...
		Total ...	12	3105-82	2,279 1	1,595 0		

District Murshidabad.

Ganges ...	Lalgola ...	432 (Murshidabad)	6	554-88	Abandoned, Released by Board's Resolution No. 2024 S & S., dated 24th March 1921.
		269, 405, 269, 270, 271 (Murshidabad), 1580 (Rajshahi)	7	1038-00	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	1592-88	...	...

District Murshidabad—continued.

River.	Thana.	Number of parent estate.	Diana proceeding No.	Area.	Amets.	Revenue.	Number of new estates in Revenue roll.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Ganges	Bhagaban-gola. Suti	523 (Murshidabad)	35	780.14	Rs. A. 1,147 0	Rs. A. 80 0	3045	
		1152 (Birbhum)	32	65.00	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		692 (Malda)	33	90.97	1 0	1 0	3048	
			2	155.97	1 0	1 0		
Do.	Shamsher-ganj.	839 (Murshidabad)	21	77.58	191 11	134 0	3042	
		2726 (Do.)	22	8.07	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		173, 174, 175, 176, 594, 925 (Murshidabad).	23	43.28	...	...	...	Do.
		2721 (Murshidabad)	24	188.03	...	...	...
		564 (Do.)	25	29.93	81 3	57 0	3401	
		595 (Do.)	26	152.07	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		178 (Do.)	27	22.95	...	...	...	Do.
		2726 (Do.)	28	29.64	75 6	53 0	3044	
		35 (Do.)	29	44.21	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		173, 174, 175, 176, 925, 594, 596 (Murshidabad).	34	48.00	188 10	132 0	3045	
			10	643.76	536 14	376 0		
Do.	Domkal	523 (Murshidabad)	3	936.23	3,023 1	1,814 0	3026	
		521 (Do.)	5	206.74	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		268, 269, 270, 271, 405 (Murshidabad).	8	445.96	1,190 5	833 0	3027	
		523 (Murshidabad)	19	95.81	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		512 (Do.)	30	90.17	413 2	291 0	3032	
		523 (Do.)	31	82.01	205 5	144 0	3033	
		523 (Do.)	36	90.81	271 13	190 0	3034	
			7	1947.73	5,103 10	3,272 0		
Do	Raninagar ... Domkal	560 (Murshidabad)	4	927.66	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		523 (Do.)	1	106.46	375 4	309 0	3030	
		523 (Do.)	2	28.81	61 3	37 0	3031	
		523 (Do.)	9	17.15	41 13	25 0	3029	
			3	152.42	478 4	371 0		
			11	3027.81	5,581 14	3,643 0		
Bhagirathi	Suti	692 (Malda)	10	66.92	1 0	1 0	3046	
		1152 (Birbhum)	11	240.67	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		93 (Murshidabad)	12	5.65	19 6	14 0	3035	
		873 (Do.)	13	65.41	161 1	113 0	3036	
		1212, 1289 (Murshidabad.)	14	8.12	28 1	20 0	3037	
		597 (Malda)	15	17.13	58 12	41 0	3038	
		563 (Murshidabad)	18	15.13	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		Total	7	419.09	268 4	189 0	...	
Do.	Raghunath-ganj.	446 (Murshidabad)	16	9.90	25 1	18 0	3039	
		85 (Do.)	17	31.67	16 0	10 0	3040	
			2	41.57	41 1	28 0	...	
		Total	9	460.66	309 5	217 0	...	

District Rajshahi.

River.	Thana.	No. of pargana estab.	Diara proceeding No.	Area.	Asses.	Revenue.	Number of new estates in revenue roll.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganges	Lalpur	404 (Rajshahi)	1	238.34	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Abandoned. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
		28 (B) (Do.)	2	4.47	...	...	...
		14 (B) (Do.)	3	35.66	...	...	...
		3 (Rajshahi)	5	22.14	...	...	...
		405 (Do.)	6	73.02	...	...	...
		1 (Do.)	7	9.01	...	...	...
		1580 (Do.)	8	14.27	...	...	...
		11580 (Do.)	9	15.89	...	...	...
		8, 9, (Do.)	10	19.22	...	...	...
		535 (Do.)	11	4.03	...	...	...
		1913 (Do.)	12	.22	...	...	...
		1914 (Do.)	13	.22	...	...	...
		404 (Do.)	16	357.38	...	...	...
		3427 (Nadia)	44	242.75	933 5	395 0	2476	
		3185 (Do.)	102	24.55	108 7	82 10	2527	
		28 (B) (Rajshahi)	107	20.87	4 0	3 0	2477	
		31 (B) (Do.)	108	55.56	157 7	40 0	2528	
		Total	17	1157.60	1203 3	520 10	...	
Do.	Charghat	523 (Murshidabad)	17	1,103.22	2,867 5	2,017 0	2,541	Abandoned. Do. Do.
Do.	Boalia	1903 (Rajshahi)	18	129.90	...	...	...
		197 (Do.)	19	14.83	...	...	...
		560 (Murshidabad)	58	353.12	178 0	125 0	2504	
		523 (Do.)	103	146.36	...	...	...
		1 (Rajshahi)	104	37.10	1 0	1 0	2543	
		1763 (Rajshahi)	105	149.85	1 0	1 0	2542	
		1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 (Rajshahi).	106	96.20	1 0	1 0	2544	
		Total	7	927.36	181 0	128 0	...	
Do.	Godugari	197 (Rajshahi)	4	141.34	Abandoned.
		Total	9	2,171.92	3,048 5	2,145 0	...	
Boral	Lalpur	4 (Rajshahi)	86	49.37	208 9	177 4	2496	
		1890 (Rajshahi)	87	12.52	50 12	43 2	2497	
		231, 2384 (Rajshahi)	88	20.49	99 3	84 5	2498	
		1573 (Rajshahi)	89	20.89	102 0	71 0	2499	
		Total	4	103.27	460 8	375 11	...	
Do.	Natore	1 (Rajshahi)	45	39.13	115 5	81 0	2519	Abandoned. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
		2 (Do.)	46	92.62	256 14	180 0	2520	
		1580 (Rajshahi)	47	1.39	...	...	...
		6, 9 (Do.)	48	5.39	...	...	...
		1, 1580 (Rajshahi)	49	5.33	...	...	...
		605 (Rajshahi)	50	93.01	215 8	151 0	2521	
		6 (Rajshahi)	51	9.17	19 6	14 0	2545	
		9 (Do.)	52	23.77	13 8	9 0	2522	
		23 (Rajshahi)	53	20.04	95 5	67 0	2515	
		403 (Do.)	54	19.28	44 3	27 0	2523	
		402 (Do.)	55	9.04	...	...	...
		1379, 1384 1385 (Rajshahi).	56	14.44	44 14	32 0	2524	
		6, 7, 8, 9 (Rajshahi)	57	82.07	192 7	135 0	2525	
		1381 (Rajshahi)	59	3.01	...	...	...
		1381 (Do.)	60	5.56	...	...	...
		1381 (Do.)	61	1.68	...	...	...
		3 (Rajshahi)	62	.65	...	...	...
		1387 (Rajshahi)	63	1.35	...	...	...
		2, 6, 7, 8, 9 (Rajshahi).	64	2.23	...	...	...
		Total	19	429.16	997 6	696 0	...	

District Rajshahi—concluded.

Dist.	Thana.	Number of parent estates.	Diam. proceed- ing No.	Area	Asses.	Revenue.	Number of new estates in Revenue roll.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bajal	Charghat ..	7 (Rajshahi)	20	9'65	...	...	...	Abandoned
		8 (Do.)	21	20'67	54 7	38 0	2478	
		9 (Do.)	22	37'66	84 12	59 0	2479	
		566 (Do.)	23	1'92	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		605 (Do.)	24	5'89	...	...	...	Do.
		1703 (Do.)	25	21'58	76 11	54 0	2483	
		23 (Do.)	26	53'26	218 15	153 0	2486	
		558 (Do.)	27	54'67	122 4	86 0	2485	
		2, 3, 5 (Do.)	28	19'55	34 1	24 0	2487	
		2, 3, 5 (Do.)	29	23'98	1 0	1 0	2489	
		8, 558						
		1 (Do.)	30	127'85	413 15	290 0	2490	
		2 (Do.)	31	102'43	323 6	226 0	2491	
		1580 (Do.)	32	139'15	539 2	377 0	2481	
		3 (Do.)	33	14'55	36 3	25 0	2482	
		1, 1580 (Do.)	34	54'41	165 10	172 0	2488	
		5 (Do.)	35	9'98	12 14	9 0	2492	
		3, 5 (Do.)	36	6'16	...	...	...	Abandoned
		1, 2, 7 (Do.)	37	1'54	...	...	...	Do.
		1809 (Do.)	38	13'00	69 9	49 0	2480	
		8, 9 (Do.)	39	2'04	...	...	...	Abandoned
		1808 (Do.)	40	7'32	52 14	37 0	2529	
		198 (Do.)	41	27'76	103 2	72 0	2493	
		496, 497 (Do.)	42	19'70	91 3	24 0	2494	
		1, 3, 8, 9, (Do.)	43	44'48	214 13	150 0	2495	
		1580						
		Total	24	818'20	2,614 13	1,886 0		
Do.	Baraiganj ...	304 (Rajshahi)	65	17'97	3 12	27 0	2500	
		287 (Do.)	66	6'75	...	...	...	Abandoned
		306 (Do.)	67	31'34	82 12	58 0	2505	
		1855 (Do.)	68	4'39	...	...	...	Abandoned
		425 (Do.)	69	18'98	45 6	32 0	2502	
		426 (Do.)	71	13'53	24 1	17 0	2505	
		426 (Do.)	72	12'56	21 9	15 0	2510	
		436 (Do.)	73	12'56	26 6	18 0	2506	
		1550 (Do.)	74	20'95	61 5	43 0	2507	
		1579 (Do.)	75	17'54	49 11	35 0	2508	
		1717 (Do.)	76	18'21	41 6	29 0	2530	
		2401 (Do.)	77	7'52	31 1	22 0	2535	
		2441 (Do.)	78	7'52	13 12	10 0	2533	
		2442 (Do.)	79	2'60	4 9	3 0	2531	
		437 (Do.)	80	34'78	131 14	92 0	2509	
		441 (Do.)	81	17'36	47 14	29 0	2484	
		773 (Do.)	84	9'03	...	...	...	Abandoned
		425 (Do.)	96	3'90	...	...	...	Do.
		2390 (Do.)	97	9'26	...	...	...	Do.
		Total	19	267'15	620 6	430 0		
		773 (Rajshahi)	82	7'50	12 10	9 0	2537	
		773 (Do.)	85	13'24	26 10	19 0	2503	
		423 (Do.)	90	17'76	35 15	25 0	2511	
		423 (Do.)	91	4'68	7 3	5 0	2539	
		430 (Do.)	92	71'70	173 10	122 0	2514	
		425 (Do.)	93	5'89	11 5	8 0	2540	
		423 (Do.)	94	6'02	10 5	7 0	2532	
		423 (Do.)	95	6'88	15 2	11 0	2534	
		858 (Do.)	97	12'91	39 6	28 0	2513	
		436 (Do.)	98	133'24	546 4	382 0	2516	
		861 (Do.)	99	7'77	27 0	19 0	2526	
		207 (Pabna)	100	17'33	38 3	28 0	2517	
		851 (Rajshahi)	101	13'57	46 11	33 0	2518	
		56 (B)	70	43'49	156 3	136 0	2512	
		Total	14	361'88	1,146 7	832 0		
		Brought forward	19	267'15	620 6	430 0		
		Total	33	628'98	1,766 13	1,262 0		

District Malda.

River.	Thana.	Number of parent estate.	Diara proceeding No.	Area.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of new estates in revenue roll.	REMARKS.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Ganges ...	Nawalganj	187 (Murshidabad)	22	718-96	Rs. A. 2,082 11	Rs. A. 1,458 0	755				
		432 (Do)	32	67-09	149 5	105 0	734				
		423 (Do)	33	20-01	46 7	32 0	725				
		187 (Do)	92	207-71	613 13	430 0	740				
		Total ...	4	1,014-77	2,892 4	2,025 0					
Mahananda	Nawalganj	219 (Malda) ...	23	447-02	670 8	469 0	752				
		271 (Murshidabad)	24	29-61	61 11	43 0	732				
		268, 269, 271 (Murshidabad)	25	19-74	29 10	21 0	733				
		268, 270, 405 (Murshidabad.)	26	10-20	15 0	11 0	731				
		405, 268, 269, 270, 271, 405 (Murshidabad.)	27	59-83	151 4	106 0	730				
		270, 405 (Murshidabad.)	28	13-78	21 14	15 0	729				
		270, 405 (Murshidabad.)	29	301-43	511 9	358 0	726				
		405 (Murshidabad)	30	38-12	26 12	19 0	728				
		270 (Do)	31	96-63	169 11	119 0	727				
		268, 271 (Murshidabad)	93	50-16	75 4	53 0	737				
		32 (Murshidabad)	118	279-54		Abandoned.		
		Total ...	11	1,346-06	1,733 3	1,214 0					
		Ganges ...	Katua ...	174, 180 (Malda) ...	81	410-21	1,222 13		1,027 2	758	Released by the Board of Revenue by their Resolution No. dated 9th September 1921.
				518 (Malda) ...	82	64-87	181 1		127 0	757	
1 (Do) ...	83			61-78	...	...	7-6		
128 (Dumka) ...	84			23-29	65 14	46 0	749				
61 (Malda) ...	85			180-56	361 14	253 0	739				
1221 (Parna) ...	86			1,036-66	Abandoned.			
42 (Do) ...	87			99-37	330 13	232 0	752				
143, 174 (Malda) ...	88			78-84	...	...	751		
42 (Parna) ...	89			70-86	673 8	471 0	760				
429 (Dumka) ...	91			791-31	3,541 8	2,479 0	738				
174 (Malda) ...	94			349-22	1,360 15	1,162 0	761				
Total ...	11			3,176-07	7,738 6	5,797 2					
Do ...	Shrirganj ...			219 (Malda) ...	34	189-37	Released by Board's Resolution No. 8646 S. & S., dated 26th June 1921.	
				248, 251 (Malda) ...	39	232-86		
Carried over				

District Malda—continued.

River.	Thana.	Number of parent estate.	Diam. proceeding No.	Area.	Asses.	Revenue.	Number of new estates in revenue roll.	REMARKS.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Ganges	Shimgahj	Brought forward ...	...	...	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
		209 (Malda) ...	40	18-92	63 8	44 0	...	
		390 (Murshidabad) ...	41	22-12	64 5	45 0	...	
		597 (Malda) ...	42	48-35	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		1152 (Birbhum) ...	43	95-63	...	...	...	Released by Board's Resolution No. 8650 S. & S. dated 21st.
		219 (Malda) ...	44	3,272-23	...	...	...	Released by Board's Resolution No. 8648 S. & S. dated 1st June 1921.
		692 (Do) ...	45	8,122-39	...	...	...	Released by Board's Resolution No. 8644 S. & S. dated 22nd June 1921.
		Total ...	8	12,001-87	127 13	89 0		
		204 (Malda) ...	46	17-54	10 10	8 0	746	
		1152 (Birbhum) ...	47	361-67	...	...	...	Abandoned.
Do	Kaliachak	98 (Malda) ...	48	9-18	...	...	...	Do.
		112 (Do) ...	57	34-58	189 1	132 0	753	
		100, 102 (Malda) ...	58	40-45	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		103 (Malda) ...	59	2-18	...	...	...	Do.
		106 (Do) ...	60	11-51	...	...	...	Do.
		104 (Do) ...	61	2-60	...	...	...	Do.
		99 (Do) ...	62	10-36	...	...	...	Do.
		102 (Do) ...	63	5-55	...	...	...	Do.
		50 (Do) ...	64	11-31	19 15	14 0	766	
		101 (Do) ...	65	8-50	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		154 (Do) ...	66	148-87	...	...	...	Do.
		597 (Do) ...	67	1,140-88	...	...	...	Released by the Board's Resolution No. 2925 S. & S., dated 6th May 1921.
		84 (Do) ...	68	76-74	189 15	114 0	771	
		1973 (Purma) ...	69	187-84	429 10	301 0	747	
		1937 (Do) ...	70	329-21	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		49 (Malda) ...	71	2-58	...	...	...	Do.
		525, 526 (Malda) ...	72	1,446-39	...	...	...	Do.
		546 (Malda) ...	73	96-90	...	...	...	Do.
		689 (Do) ...	74	154-99	...	...	...	Released by the Board's Resolution No. 2777 S. & S., dated 28th March 1921.
		2721 (Murshidabad) ...	75	205-95	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		15 (Malda) ...	76	31-89	...	...	...	Do.
Dharmadoula	Ratna	543 (Do) ...	77	48-79	...	...	...	Do.
		542 (Do) ...	78	178-84	...	...	...	Do.
		595 (Murshidabad) ...	79	192-37	1 6	1 0	772	
		232 (Malda) ...	80	378-31	773 2	541 0	879	
		Total ...	27	5,100-18	1,613 5	1,111 0		
		210 (Malda) ...	13	43-90	...	...	...	Abandoned.
		24, 58, 67, 82 (Malda) ...	14	55-81	240 4	147 0	720	
		143, 174 (Malda) ...	16	63-27	259 7	192 0	718	
		174, 180 (Do) ...	17	45-47	198 4	139 0	747	
		Total ...	4	208-45	667 15	468 0	...	

District Malda—continued.

River.	Thana.	Number of parent estate.	Diary proceeding No.	Area.	Assess.	Revenue.	Number of new estates in revenue roll.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kalindri ...	Ratua ...	174, 180 (Malda)	1	81.18	Rs. A. 99 5	Rs. A. 69 0	712	Abandoned.
		40 (Do.)	2	78	...	...	...
		38 (Purnia)	3	245.23	734 3	514 0	710	
		202 (Malda)	4	96.43	247 3	173 0	721	
		223 (Do.)	5	118.28	278 9	195 0	722	
		1 (Do.)	6	99.61	286 10	201 0	724	Abandoned.
		80 (Do.)	7	62.71	200 2	140 0	713	
		510 (Do.)	8	2.68	4 1	2 0	709	
		199 (Do.)	9	2.22	3 1	2 0	756	
		210 (Do.)	10	121.19	...	...	...
		18 (Do.)	11	150.49	408 12	286 0	714	Abandoned.
		47 (B) (Do.)	108	1.16	...	...	...
		175 (Do.)	15	26.57	73 12	52 0	715	
		174 (Do.)	18	49.49	110 8	77 0	719	
		58 (Do.)	19	176.65	536 9	376 0	711	
		24, 58, 67, 82 (Malda).	20	229.58	677 11	474 0	723	Abandoned.
		19 (Malda)	21	14.60	66 5	46 0	716	
		Total ...	17	1,478.78	3,726 11	2,607 0	...	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	21	1,687.23	4,394 10	3,075 0	...	
Pagla ...	Kaliachak ...	232 (Malda)	49	87.24	127 12	89 0	754	
		49 (Do.)	50	9.36	20 3	14 0	741	
		204 (Do.)	52	36.81	57 4	40 0	748	
		114, 115 (Do.)	53	11.63	24 15	17 0	744	
		2721 (Murshidabad)	54	98.39	141 14	99 0	755	
		50 (Malda)	55	26.93	55 13	39 0	743	
		49 (Do.)	56	31.28	58 3	41 0	742	
		Total ...	7	301.64	486 0	339 0	...	

APPENDIX XI.

Statistics of re-settlement of land revenue in Government and temporarily-settled estates—continued.

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES.

Government Estates in which Land Revenue was settled—Rajshahi Revenue Roll.

Serial No.	Tauzi No.	Thana.	Area in acres.	Former revenue.	Present revenue.	Period of settlement.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.		
1	2156	Bondia ...	491.03	586 8 0	714 9	15 years from 1st April 1921.	
2	1835	Do. ...	3,737.23	2,371 11 0	3,280 5	Do.	
3	1837	Do. ...	903.94	928 6 3	1,978 2	Do.	
4	1953	Do. ...	548.09	888 0 3	907 5	5 years from 1st April 1921.	
5	1971	Do. ...	435.48	689 12 0	1,174 2	Do.	
6	1722	Do. ...	729.93	747 10 6	1,407 3	Do.	
7	1881	Do. ...	62.08	49 13 3	52 8	15 years from 1st April 1921.	
8	1004	Do. ...	14.85	40 5 6	50 4	15 years from 1st April 1919.	
9	2049	Godagari "	224.21	548 5 0	666 7	15 years from 1st April 1918.	
10	1433	Beraigram ...	6.56	16 6 0	16 9	15 years from 1st April 1922.	
		Total ...	7,168.40	6,866 13 9	10,257 6		

Government estates in which Revenue was not settled.

Serial No.	Tauzi No.	Thana.	Area in acres.	Present Revenue	Period of settlement.	Reasons for not resettling land revenue.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. A. P.			
1	1569	Boalia	188.55	326 11 9	1 year from 1st April 1920.	Unfit for resettlement.	
2	1906	Do.	37.17	9 8 6	Do. ...	Ditto.	
3	1956	Godagari	1,045.55	244 8 3	Do. ...	Ditto.	
4	1279	Do.	214.87	455 5 2	From 1908 to 1923.	Term of settlement not yet expired.	
5	2410	Lalpur	72.18	497 2 0	From 1912 to 1927.	Ditto.	
6	1593	Baraigram	1.14	3 0 0	From 1915 to 1935.	Ditto.	
7	2463	Charghat	12.17	61 0 0	From 1915 to 1930.	Ditto.	
8	2469	Do.	31.10	Without demand.	1 year from 1st April 1920.	Unfit for settlement.	
9	1599	Lalgola, district Murshidabad.	1,173.30	1,268 0 0	From 1916 to 1931.	Term of settlement not expired.	
10	2462	Do.	44.37	111 13 0	1 year from 1st April 1920.	Unfit for settlement.	
11	2461	Do.	44.37	12 8 0	Do. ...	Ditto.	
12	1977	Bhagabangola (Murshidabad).	134.81	1,630 4 6	Do. ...	Ditto.	
13	2475	Naogaon	...	...	...	Ditto.	
14	1969	Godagari	...	...	...	Without demand.	
15	2462	Do.	...	...	...
16	2461	Do.	...	...	...

Temporarily-settled private estates of Rajshahi in which Land Revenue was settled.

Serial No.	Tauzi No.	Thana.	Area in acres.	Former Revenue.	Present Revenue.	Period of settlement.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.		
1	1568	Lalpur	8.72	15 0 0	27 0	Fifteen years from 1st April 1921.	
2	1711	Manda	110.00	129 15 9	159 0	From 1917 to 1932.	
3	1723	Lalpur	20.80	101 8 6	57 0	Fifteen years from 1st April 1921.	
4	1908	Boalia	263.01	149. 4 9	492 0	Ditto.	
5	2457	Charghat	16.46	35 15 6	116 0	Five years from 1st April 1921.	Situating partly in Rajshahi district and partly in Murshidabad.
6	2458	Dumkal	19.42	50 8 6	110 0	Ditto	
7	2456	Dumkal	42.49	40 1 3	130 0	Ditto	
8	1988	Do.	257.26	184 8 9	366 0	Ditto	Situating in Murshidabad district.
9	1881	Do.	20.69	25 15 0	70 0	Ditto	
10	2452	Do.	12.11	15 1 6	37 0	Ditto	
11	2454	Do.	22.00	28 11 3	75 0	Ditto	
12	2455	Do.	74.64	35 11 1	226 0	Ditto	
		Total	201.25	832 6 8	1,865 0		
13	1712	Singra	...	...	...	.....	Settlement going on. The estates were not in the programme.
14	1718	Bernigram	...	...	...	.....
15	1776	Singra	...	...	...	.....

Temporarily settled private estates of Rajshahi in which revenue was not settled.

Serial No.	Tauzi No.	Thana.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Period of settlement.	Reasons for not resettling land revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.			
1	1987	Boalia	103.31	10 0 0	Extended by settlement up to 31st March 1921.	Unfit for settlement.	
2	1897	Do.	70.50	323 0 0	From 1916 to 1926.	Term of settlement not expired.	
3	1724	Lalpur	61.90	81 0 0	From 1909 to 1924.	Ditto.	
4	1658	Do.	83.20	46 0 0	From 1912 to 1927.	Ditto.	
5	1656	Do.	82.14	99 0 0	Extended by settlement up to 31st March 1921.	Ditto.	
6	2412	Do	53.73	171 0 0	From 1912 to 1927.	Ditto.	
7	2411	Do	31.51	162 9 0	Ditto	Ditto.	
8	1912	Charghat	30.72	22 8 0	From 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921.	Unfit for settlement.	
9	1992	Do.	39.60	14 10 0	Ditto	Ditto.	
10	1915	Do.	...	Without demand.	.....	Entirely dilapidated.	
11	1918	Singra	35.25	83 0 0	1917-1921		
12	1744	Godangari	380.00	301 0 0	From 1907 to 1922.	Term of settlement not expired.	
13	1916	Charghat	15.86	Without demand.	*Nil	Unfit for settlement.	
14	1986	Raninagar (Murshidabad).	945.16	400 4 0	From 1st April 1920 to 31st March 1921.	Ditto.	
15	1989	Lalgola (Murshidabad).	1328.69	120 10 0	Ditto	Ditto.	

Government estates of Pabna under resettlement of land revenue by the Rajshahi party.

Serial No.	Tauzi No.	Thana.	Area in acres.	Former revenue.	Present revenue.	Nature of settlement.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.		
1	1838	Sara	523.38	381 5 0	662 14	Under direct management.	
2	2152	Do.	5217.55	1,524 5 9	4,784 1	Ditto.	
		Total	5740.93	1,905 10 9	5,446 15 0		

Temporarily settled private estates of Pabna under resettlement of land revenue.

				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.		
1	1725	Sara district	409.94				
		Pabna.		3,987 2 5	6,780 0	Under direct management.	
		Mirpur, Nadia.	3,403.41				

Government estates of Nadia under resettlement of land revenue by the Rajshahi party.

Serial No.	Tauzi No.	Thana.	Area in acres.	Former revenue.	Present revenue.	Nature of settlement.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.		
1	3485	Kustia ...	213.50	902 6 6	512 7	Under direct management.	
2	2575	Daulatpur ...	1,994.02	1,939 4 6	2,741 0	Ditto.	
		Mirpur ...	14.22				
3	3446	Kumarkhan ...	2,655.82	3,484 5 3	4,067 15	Ditto.	
		Total ...	2,221.74	2,661 11 0	3,253 7		

Temporarily-settled private estates of Nadia under resettlement of land revenue.

1	814	Daulatpur ...	5,065.33	3,189 0 0	5,434 0	Proprietary.	
		Karimpur ...	1,396.98				
2	815	Daulatpur ...	855.94	992 0 0	1,403 0	Do.	
3	816	Do. ...	442.79	562 0 0	730 0	Do.	
4	840	Do. ...	1,046.10	1,399 0 0	1,737 0	Do.	
5	3640	Do. ...	473.60	269 0 0	574 0	Do.	
6	3514	Do. ...	583.99	107 0 0	1,124 0	Do.	
7	849	Do. ...	337.50	411 0 0	501 0	Do.	
8	3586	Do. ...	441.70	667 1 0	890 0	Do.	
9	3587	Do. ...	2,197.48	2,016 0 0	3,254 0	Do.	
10	879	Do. ...	186.92	256 0 0	328 0	Do.	
11	893	Karimpur ...	6,415.85	3,862 0 0	2,844 0	Under direct management.	
12	3539	Do. ...	518.37	269 0 0	822 0	Proprietary.	
		Total ...	17,756.55	13,992 0 0	26,641 2		

Government estates of Murshidabad under resettlement of land revenue by the Rajshahi party.

1	1452	Suti ...	84.85	74 0 0	91 0	Ijara.	
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Temporarily-settled private estates of Murshidabad under resettlement of land revenue.

1	565	Nawalganj, district ...	596.09	1,177 0 0	281 0	Proprietary.	This estate ought to be transferred to Rajshahi.
		Makla, district ...	896.75				
2	1464	Boalia, district ...	1,112.55	1,023 0 0	1,549 0	Do.	
		Rajshahi.					
3	1459	Raghunathganj ...	71.92	197 0 0	169 0	Do.	
4	1491	Lalgola ...	201.72	182 14 0	269 0	Do.	
		Total ...	2,076.03	2,579 14 0	2,268 0		

Government estate of Nadia under resettlement of land revenue by the Rajshahi party.

1	496	Kalichank ...	482.25	573 8 3	800 3	Under direct management.	
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Temporarily-settled private estate of Nadia under resettlement of land revenue.

1	708	Sibganj ...	5,297.36	3,281 0 0	6,214 0	15 years from 1st April 1911.	Transferred from Murshidabad, tauzi No. 2722.
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APPENDIX KN:

List of Officers.

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Nature of duties.	PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT.		REMARKS.
			From—	To—	
1	W. H. Nelson, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Settlement Officer ...	5th Sept. 1912 ... 22nd Oct. 1918 14th Aug. 1915 3rd July 1918 11th Nov. "	15th April 1913 1st Aug. 1915 2nd May 1918 2nd Aug. " 24th Nov. 1919	
2	W. H. Thomson, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge. Offg. Settlement Officer Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	18th Nov. 1912 15th April 1913 22nd Oct. "	14th April 1913 21st Oct. " 17th March 1914	
3	S. Klingerstein, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	1st Nov. "	2nd Aug. 1915	
4	J. T. Donovan, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge. Offg. Settlement Officer Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	16th Sept. 1914 1st Aug. 1915 14th " "	31st July " 13th Aug. " 1st " 1916	
5	T. Clough, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	5th Nov. "	22nd " "	
6	W. A. C. Lothian, Esq., I.C.S.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	25th Oct. "	3rd Nov. 1915	
7	O. J. H. Hart, Esq. ...	Technical Adviser ...	4th Nov. 1912 10th " 1913	2nd June 1913 7th Feb. 1914	
<i>Deputy Collectors.</i>					
8	Khan Bahadur Moulvi Ataur Rahman.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge. H. Q. Assistant Settlement Officer and Objection.	18th Dec. 1912 16th Oct. 1913 2nd Jan. 1917 1st Oct. "	3rd Aug. 1913 6th Dec. 1916 13th Aug. 1917 21st Oct. "	
9	Babu Adwaita Charan Samanta	Cadastral and Attestation.	1st Nov. 1912 18th Oct. 1913 20th " 1914 25th " 1915	5th Aug. 1913 17th " 1914 2nd July 1915 3rd " 1916	
10	" Ravi Behari Mukharjee	Cadastral and Attestation Objection.	14th " 1912 16th " 1913 5th " 1914	18th June 1913 19th " 1914 3rd July 1916	
11	Maulvi S. M. Abdul Aziz ...	Cadastral, Attestation, Objection and Case Work.	16th " 1913 31st " 1917	18th Sept. 1917 23rd Dec. 1918	
12	Babu Hriday Ranjan Sen ...	Attestation and Objection.	27th " 1913 4th " 1914	3rd Aug. 1914 14th July 1916	
13	" Kumud Behary Mullick ...	Cadastral ...	16th " 1913	18th " 1914	
14	" Behati Raman Datta ...	Do. ...	6th " 1914	28th Feb. 1915	
15	" Grijya Bhushan Ghosal ...	Attestation ...	25th " 1915	31st Oct. 1916	
16	Maulvi Abdul Majid, II ...	Cadastral ...	25th " "	31st June 1916	
17	Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen ...	Cadastral, Attestation, Objection, Case Work, Jarnabandi, Diara, H. Q. Assistant Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	14th " 1913 24th May 1913 24th Oct. 1916	14th Feb. 1913 16th Oct. " To the end of the operation.	Deputy Collector from 5th Nov. 1917.

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Nature of duties.	PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT.		REMARKS.
			From—	To—	
	<i>Deputy Collectors—concl.</i>				
18	Babu Kasiwar Chakrabarty ...	Cadastral, Attestation, Objection and Case Work.	28th Oct. 1913 5th " 1914 11th Nov. 1918 2nd April 1919	6th Aug. 1914 18th Sept. 1918 23rd Dec. " " Up till now.	Deputy Collector from 23rd Nov. 1918.
19	" Kshetra Mohan Mukharjee	Case Work ...	23rd Oct. 1918 11th " 1919	10th Sept. 1919 17th Jan. 1920	
20	Maulvi Muhammad Aziz Meser	Attestation and Case Work.	19th Nov. 1917	11th Aug. 1919	
	<i>Munsifs.</i>				
21	Babu Subodh Kumar Bhattacharjee.	Cadastral and Attestation.	28th Oct. 1912 21st " 1913	12th Aug. 1913 8th June 1914	
22	" Panna Lal Bose ...	Cadastral, Attestation and Objection.	20th " "	2nd July 1915	
23	" Ramesh Chandra Sen ...	Ditto ...	20th " "	30th June "	
24	" Suresh Chandra Sen ...	Cadastral and Attestation.	23rd Sept. 1914	8th April 1916	
25	" Mayatarn Haldar ...	Ditto ...	23rd " "	3rd " "	
26	" Rai Kinsore Mazumdar ...	Cadastral, Attestation and Objection.	11th Oct. 1915	11th May 1918	
27	" Bishoupada Roy ...	Cadastral and Objection	20th Sept. 1916	1st June "	
28	" Madhu Sudan Roy ...	Case Work ...	30th Oct. 1918 1st Sept. 1919	30th " 1919 Up till now.	
29	" Surendra Nath Mitra ...	Ditto ...	21st May "	27th Sept. 1919	
	<i>Sub-Deputy Collectors.</i>				
1	Mr. A. K. Ghosh ...	Cadastral ...	12th July 1912	8th Aug. 1913	
2	Babu Probnat Chandra Sen ...	Do. ...	7th Nov. "	9th " "	
3	" Harendra Nath Mazumdar	Cadastral, Attestation and Objection.	7th " " 12th Feb. 1914	11th " " 8th Nov. 1916	
4	" Priya Nath Das ...	Attestation and Objection.	5th Nov. 1913 25th Oct. 1915	15th June 1915 1st July 1916	
5	" Sridhar Mazumdar ...	Attestation ...	27th " 1913	22nd June 1914	
6	" Upendra Kumar Mitra ...	Cadastral ...	1st Nov. " 16th Oct. 1914	27th July " 31st Jan. 1916	
7	" Lal Mohan Bose ...	Cadastral, Technical Adviser and H. Q. Assistant Settlement Officer.	1st Dec. 1913	18th March 1919	
8	Maulvi Kazi Mahiuddin ...	Attestation ...	9th Jan. 1914 5th Oct. "	22nd July 1914 4th July 1915	
9	" Munsummil Huq ...	Cadastral, Attestation and Objection	15th Nov. 1913 5th Oct. 1914 25th " 1915	18th " 1914 17th June 1915 3rd Sept. 1918	
10	" Abdul Latif Choudhury	Cadastral and Attestation.	16th Nov. 1918 25th Oct. 1915 15th Nov. 1916 31st Oct. 1917	2nd " 1915 30th " 1916 31st Aug. 1917 3rd Nov. 1917	
11	" Mir Hafisuddin Ahmed	Attestation ...	31st " 1913	22nd July 1914	
12	Babu Akshay Kumar Bose ...	Cadastral ...	25th " 1915	29th Oct. 1915	

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Nature of duties.	PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT.		REMARKS.
			From—	To—	
	Sub-Deputy Collectors—contd				
13	Babu Surendro Mohan Mitra ...	Cadastral ...	28th Oct. 1913	24th Nov. 1913	
14	Maulvi Azizur Rahman, I ...	Cadastral and Attestation.	3rd Dec. " 31st Oct. 1914 25th " 1915	27th July 1914 14th June 1915 11th Aug. 1916	
15	Babu Jamini Kanta Bose ...	Cadastral, Attestation, Objection and Case Work.	9th Nov. 1914 25th Oct. 1915 1st Nov. 1916 11th Oct. 1919	6th Sept. 1915 29th " 1916 1st " 1919 Up till now.	
16	" Rajendra Narayan Rakshit	Attestation ...	25th " 1915	18th Oct. 1916	
17	" Ramani Ranjan Dutta ...	Cadastral and Attestation.	" " "	31st Aug. "	
18	" Sati Prosad Ganguly ...	Cadastral ...	2nd Jan. 1915	12th Oct. 1916	
19	" Kailaspati Ghosh ...	Do. ...	15th Dec. 1914	21st July 1915	
20	" Akshay Kumar Mukharjee	Attestation ...	29th Jan. 1916	8th " 1916	
21	Maulvi Md. Ishdad ...	Cadastral and Attestation.	30th Nov. 1915 31st Oct. 1917	4th Sept. 1917 23rd " 1918	Cadastral as Recovery Officer from 27th December 1915 to 29th November 1915.
22	" Khalilar Rahman ...	Objection ...	7th June 1918	24th Aug. "	
23	" Md. Ishakk ...	Case Work ...	31st Oct. 1917 20th Sept. 1918 9th Feb. 1920	10th " " 13th Oct. 1919 Up till now. "	
24	Babu Anath Bandhu Roy ...	Attestation, Recovery and Press Officer.	26th " 1919	21st Nov. 1919	Attestation and Press as Recovery Officer, from 21st November 1918 to 25th February 1919.
25	" Harendra Nath Mukharjee	Cadastral, Attestation and Recovery Officer.	15th Sept. "	21st Oct. "	Cadastral and Attestation as Recovery Officer from 25th Aug. 1913 to 14th May 1917.
26	" Promoda Kumar Bose ...	Recovery Officer ...	20th Aug. "	22nd Nov. "	
27	" Suresh Chandra Ghosh ...	Do. ...	17th " "	8th " "	
28	" Sarada Prasanna Choudhury.	Do. ...	" " "	19th " "	
29	Maulvi Asad Hussein ...	Case Work ...	6th May 1920	Up till now.	

List of Revenue Officers.

1	Babu Anath Bandhu Roy ...	Cadastral, Attestation and Press.	21st Nov. 1912	25th Feb. 1919
2	" Harendra Nath Mukharjee	Cadastral and Attestation.	25th Aug. 1913	14th May 1917
3	" Umesb Chandra Banerjee	Attestation ...	16th Oct. "	18th Sept. 1918
4	" Kumudini Nath Roy ...	Ditto ...	28th " "	24th Aug. "

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Nature of duties.	PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT.		REMARKS.
			From—	To—	
5	Babu Sidheswar Hahlar ...	Cadastral and Attestation.	1st Nov. 1915	18th Oct. 1917	
6	Maulvi Md. Ilahdad ...	Ditto ...	27th Dec. "	29th Nov. 1915	
7	Babu Dwijendra Nath Chatterjee	Cadastral ...	2nd Nov. 1915	25th Jan. 1917	
8	Maulvi Golam Akbar ...	Attestation ...	2nd " "	15th Sept. 1918	
9	Babu Akhil Chandra Das ...	Ditto ...	24th May 1916	4th Aug. 1916	
10	" Kunja Mohan Dey ...	Ditto ...	7th June "	17th Sept. 1918	
11	Maulvi Kazi Barkat Ali ...	Cadastral and Attestation.	1st Nov. "	31st Jan. 1917	
12	Babu Mono Ranjan Das Gupta...	Attestation ...	1st " "	8th Oct. 1918	
13	Maulvi N. A. Kahir ...	Cadastral and Attestation.	1st " "	15th Sept. 1917	
14	Babu Priya Nath Roy Choudhury.	Attestation ...	6th Feb. 1917	8th Oct. 1918	
15	Maulvi A. K. Md. Syed ...	Ditto ...	6th " "	12th " "	
16	Babu Upendra Chandra Das Gupta.	Attestation and Recovery.	8th May "	18th " 1917	
17	" Jyotish Chandra Choudhury.	Ditto ...	14th " "	27th Aug. "	
18	" Manindra Nath Banerjee	Attestation ...	" " "	18th Oct. "	
19	" Jogendra Chandra Banerjee.	Ditto ...	" " "	" " "	

No. XXV—1-2302, dated Calcutta, the 23rd February 1923.

From—F. A. SACHSE, Esq., I.C.S., Director of the Department of Land Records, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, a copy of the Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the district of Rajshahi. Quarrels between the landlords and the tenants which had resulted in serious cases of lawlessness were the chief reason for the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government's choice of this district as the second to be taken up in the Rajshahi Division. The sanction of the Government of India was communicated in their letter No. 998—306-2, dated the 16th September 1910. The three subdivisions constituted three convenient blocks, and the operations started with the traverse survey of the Natôr subdivision in the field season of 1910-11. The cadastral survey was, however, postponed until 1912-13, and then it was decided to include the diara area on both banks of the Ganges in the same operations with a view to completing the survey of the river from the point up to which it had been dealt with in other settlements on the boundary of Faridpur as far as the northern limits of the province. The villages within 5 miles of the high bank in Pabna, Nadia and Rajshahi constituted the fourth block, and the villages in Malda and Murshidabad the fifth block.

Mr. W. H. Nelson, I.C.S., was Settlement Officer from 6th September 1912 to 24th November 1919, with an interval of only 6 months' leave in England in 1913. He was also Collector of the district from 24th November 1919 to 25th February 1920. The winding up of the operations was then left in the capable hands of Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen, Deputy Collector.

There was no part of the district with a record-of-rights so recent that it was necessary to exclude it from the district operations. In Malda in addition to the diara villages the whole of the estate of Mr. George Hennessey known as mahal Enaipur was taken up, partly with a view to the introduction of the certificate procedure and partly in order to settle some *agrarian* disputes which had come prominently to the notice of the courts and of Government. The total area covered by the settlement was therefore—

Rajshahi	...	...	2,583 sq. miles.
Pabna	...	...	70 "
Nadia	...	...	281 "
Murshidabad	...	...	305 "
Malda	...	...	401 "

The Report.—The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the district and an account of the population, which is almost entirely agricultural. Their economic condition is discussed in part 2 of chapter III and their relations with their landlords in part 3. Part 4 of the same chapter contains an account of the land tenures, which is supplemented by an interesting account of *utbandi* and other kindred tenancies in the relation of the problems of attestation in chapter V. The fiscal history of the district and the earlier surveys and records are dealt with in chapter IV, and the present operations in chapter V. The report has been delayed in order to make this chapter complete with accounts of all the special work such as cess revaluation, diara resumption, *jamabandi* and case-work which were not completely finished until the middle of 1922. The report is a business-like and well-arranged record. The usual appendices are attached. The statistics collected about trees are considerably fuller than in other settlements of Eastern Bengal.

Physical Features.—The Barind in the north-west corner of the district is the largest surviving tract of the older alluvion of the Bengal delta which appears at intervals above the surface from the hills of Rajmahal in Bihar to Mainamati in Tippera. Up to 1850 it was well covered with tree jungle, but the whole area has now been cleared for the cultivation of winter rice, and the only vegetation that breaks the monotony of the slightly undulating terraces are numerous clumps of date palms.

The interior of the district, especially, the Nator and Naogaon subdivision, is a series of low plains sinking in the centre into basins of perennial water which are connected by decadent rivers. Most of the village sites are packed together on the banks of these rivers, but in the Singra thana the naturally high sites are not sufficient and the houses are congregated on the banks of tanks or artificially raised mounds. The higher area along the Ganges is wider than in the case of the other rivers and gives shelter to a dense population.

All the internal rivers of which the Atrai is the most important drain into the famous Chalan Bil which is situated on the borders of Rajshahi and Pabna. The Ganges which forms the southern boundary of the district has an active range from 8 to 10 miles. Ordinarily not more than one-tenth of this is flowing river, the remainder being filled up with shifting chars which are never the same size and shape for many years together. Towards Malda and the further north one goes the chars consist for the most part of pure sand. In the southern stretches they rapidly grow a crop of grass and tamarisk bushes, and as soon as the next floods have deposited their quota of silt the land becomes extremely fertile. In one or two places, especially near Sara where the Hardinge Bridge has been built and opposite Rampur Boalia, the high bank on the northern side has shown an exceptional power of resistance. Between Godagari and Kharchaka the bank is the same as in Rennell's time, but between 1850 and 1865 considerable portions of the headquarters town were washed away by the river, and after an interval of several years the civil station is again in danger. The construction of protection works at considerable expense has temporarily saved Sarda where the police training school is situated.

Communication.—The main line of the Eastern Bengal Railway passes through the Nator subdivision from south to north, and the branch line from Katihar to Godagari Ghat just touches the west of the district. The ordinary means of access to the headquarters of the district is by steamer from Lalgola Ghat, but there is a metalled road to Nator, the nearest railway station, a distance of 30 miles. There are a few other lengths of metalled roads in the district, and there is an abundance of unmetalled roads in all directions.

Population.—The population on the 18th March 1921 was 1,489,675, of which 77 per cent. are Muhammadans. It works out at a density of 573 to the square mile. Though the figures for the district as a whole show an increase of one per 1,000 only since 1872, in the south and east the population has been decreasing to an alarming extent, while in the north and west it is increasing. The comments of the Settlement Officer on the reasons for the variations of the Census figures in different thanas are distinctly interesting. In Nator he ascribes the decrease of the population to the silting up of the rivers and to a minor extent to the interference with the drainage caused by the railway embankments. The results are cumulative because the more homestead area that is abandoned and turned into jungle, the more mosquitoes flourish and the more unhealthy the area becomes. He suggests that about 900 per square mile is the limit of the population which under present conditions the land can support. Thanas in the north and west where this limit has not been reached are increasing in population. In Bagmara in the centre of the district this limit has been reached and the population is stationary. The whole produce of the soil is needed to feed the population with the result that there is no local reserve against failure of crops. In the thanas in the south and west the population in 1872 exceeded the limit and since that date checks to the growth of population have been in operation.

Two hundred and fifty thousand adult labourers would be sufficient to cultivate all the cultivated lands of the district whereas 3,50,000 are available

The floods which devastated the Naogaon subdivision in the autumn of 1922 have attracted widespread sympathy and given rise to considerable controversies as to their causes, which are still going on. They are by no means the first in the history of the district. Sometimes they have been due to the bursting of its banks by the Ganges, and on the whole have been productive of much good. In 1865 and 1871 and 1918, however, they were due to excessive rainfall in the district itself or in surrounding districts, and though

the loss of life was small, a wholesale destruction of cattle and crops occurred. In 1770 and 1873, on the other hand, there were serious famines due to deficient rainfall. It is hardly possible that the whole district should suffer from a failure of crops in the same year, because in the Barind the crops are dependent on the local rainfall and in the rest of the district on moderate inundations.

Cultivation.—Seventy-four per cent. of the land area of the district is cultivated, of which 18 per cent. grows two or more crops. Half the remainder is culturable and half unculturable, but the latter includes 52,217 acres of marsh and sand which may come under cultivation some day. Homesteads cover 77 square miles, tanks 97 square miles, and roads 38 square miles. There is only 100 square miles of real waste available for the extension of cultivation. At the permanent settlement two-thirds of the district was reported to be cultivated, and the increase therefore has not been very marked. It is probable that the revenue survey figures which represented half the area of the parganas as uncultivated were based on guess work and wrong.

The two most important crops are rice and jute, the former accounting for 83 per cent. of the cultivated area and the latter for 11 per centum. Though the area actually under ganja in the year of survey appears very small, only 865 acres altogether, the crop is the speciality of this district and forms the basis of the prosperity of the Naogaon subdivision. It is grown in 322 villages by 3,000 cultivators and supplies the needs of the whole of Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and a part of the United Provinces also. The outturn is about 8,000 maunds and is worth from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 lakhs. Government has always controlled the cultivation, and each year the Collector, with the approval of the Excise Commissioner, fixes the area to be sown and issues license to the cultivators which remain good for one year only. In recent years the Co-operative Credit Department has taken great interest in this industry, and all cultivators must be members of a Central Society which buys the ganja from the members at a fixed price and sells it to the licensed vendors in all districts where it is in demand. The profits of the society after paying all expenses are distributed to the members as a bonus. Up to 1896 indigo was largely cultivated in the district, and up to 1911 mulberry was an important crop. The manufacture of silk on a commercial basis was introduced by the East India Company in the early part of the 18th century. In 1835 the factories at Rampur Boalia and Surdah passed from the hands of the Company to Messrs. Watson & Co. In 1871 the total outturn of silk from factories in Rajshahi was about 5,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 55 lakhs. The cultivation of mulberry has now suffered the same fate as the cultivation of indigo, and all the factories are closed.

Since the late Major Jack wrote his "Economic Life of a Bengal District" the Settlement Officers of Dacca, Mymensingh, Tipperah and Noakhali have all attempted to apply his system to their districts and to estimate the average income of the agricultural family on the same lines. It is interesting, specially in view of the recent revival of proposals, to throw a greater share of the burden of the cost of education and the development of the resources of the country on locally imposed taxation, to compare Mr. Nelson's estimate of the economic position of this typical district of the Rajshahi Division with the conclusions of the Settlement Officers of the districts in the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions. As in Rajshahi, raiyati holdings of the average size probably form a much larger proportion of the total number than in Mymensingh or Noakhali statistics based on averages may be taken to give a truer index to the real distribution of wealth and profits.

Taking 18 maunds as the outturn per acre of *aman* paddy and 10 maunds as the outturn of jute the produce of the district is valued at Rs. 7,95,58,000. In proportion to the area cultivated the total is smaller than in Dacca, Noakhali or Mymensingh, because in Dacca garden produce was reckoned at 182 lakhs, in Noakhali betel, palms, cocoanuts and bamboos were credited with 185 lakhs, and in Mymensingh jute is grown on a larger scale and there is four times the quantity of land which bears two crops. Nevertheless owing to the comparative thinness of the population, the Rajshahi total works out at Rs. 73 per head, and like the corresponding figure in the final reports of

the above-mentioned districts, supports Major Jack's pronouncement that his average gross income of Rs. 50 per head for the agricultural population of Faridpur would be exceeded in other adjoining districts on all sides.

The Rajshahi family consists of four members; and following Major Jack, Mr. Nelson takes Rs. 180 as the sum required to maintain it in circumstances of comparative comfort. After deducting expenditure on cattle and implements of agriculture and the cost of seed, as well as rent and taxes, each family with a holding of 5 acres (little more than the average) has a balance of Rs. 92. This sum *plus* the amount actually paid as rent Mr. Nelson describes as the economic rent of the holding of such a family, because it represents the profits of cultivation after the wages of labour and the interest and depreciation on capital have been paid. Possibly in fact there are 135,000 families with 3 acres of land, who have just enough to live on and no surplus and no reserve. There are the same number of families with an average of 6 acres each who have a clear surplus of two hundred rupees, from which they have never contributed more than 12 annas in salt and excise duties and one rupee two annas in court-fee stamps and one rupee in cess and 12 annas in *chaukidari* tax to the general cost of administration. Their share of the land tax has already been deducted from their gross income in the allowance for rent.

Mr. Nelson says that when land is let on a produce rent it has been debated whether the cultivator is a *raiyyat* or merely a labourer. Undoubtedly some lands are cultivated by labourers who have no land of their own, and who are entirely dependent on their employer for all the necessities of cultivation. But generally cultivators on these terms have land of their own and in the popular estimation they are of a different social standing from the daily labourers who do earthwork and mend houses. If the Tenancy Act had treated *adhiars* or *bargadars* as tenants-at-will paying an economic rent and had contained no provision for commutation, it is doubtful if the theory that they are labourers and not tenants would ever have been advanced. In Rajshahi the question is not of great importance because the areas in the *khas* possession of landlords is not very large. There are no figures to show the total area which the owners have cultivated by others on terms of payment of half the produce. The settlement has recorded 43,775 acres as in the possession of *raiyyats* who pay half the produce and 68,907 acres as in the possession of under-*raiyyats*, less than 7 per cent. of the total area cultivated.

Relations between landlord and tenant.—In this connection the most noticeable feature is the subservience of the tenants to the landlord. Until recently the zamindar was the only representative of the central authority, and he still preserves a large measure of his old functions as regards the administration of justice and the keeping of the peace. The zamindari which existed at the decennial settlement are still largely intact, and in the majority of villages no middlemen intervene between the zamindar and the *raiyyat*. Though for a long period rents generally were allowed to remain on the customary level, *abwabs* have always been numerous and in recent years illegal enhancements have been paid in a large number of villages without demur. In some of the better managed estates, notably that of the Midnapore Zamindari Company, the *raiyyats* have ready access to the management, and this much appreciated privilege acts as a useful check on the exactions of the subordinate staff. All tenants object far more strongly to uncertain and unexpected impositions than to the regular *abwabs* which are equally unlawful. As instances of exactions of this type, though not exactly *abwabs* which are contentedly accepted, the Settlement Officer quotes the universal practice of charging greatly increased rates of rent for occupancy lands converted into homestead or *pon* garden, though there is no contrary practice of decreasing the special rate for mulberry lands when no mulberry has been grown for 10 years or more, of treating *ubandi* and other lands which are not *khamar* and under section 116 of the Tenancy Act as lands in which the landlord can change his tenant or order the cultivation of a particular crop at will, and of refusing to recognise the more distant heirs of occupancy *raiyyats* without the *salami* payable on transfer.

The average rate of rent paid by occupancy raiyats throughout the district is Rs. 1-11-10 and varies from Rs. 1-11-10 in Bangalipara thana to Rs. 4-7-2 in Durgapore thana. There are 2½ lakhs of under-raiyats, but the average holding is between half and three-quarters of an acre.

The rent operations.—Rajshahi began preparing the record according to the law which had been in force in Bakarganj. These involved opening a large number of separate khatians for co-sharers in the same estate or zamindari, and during the first season it was decided to revert to a system more akin to that which had prevailed in the Behar Settlements. A single khatian was opened for all the co-sharers unless they had definitely partitioned most of the land of their shares. There was thus a single entry in the columns for superior landlord and rent in the tenant's khatian, but the distribution of the rent among the co-shares was shown in the remarks column of the khatian. The details of the method are shown in Appendix VII of the Report. If one share had been given in patni or darpatni, the name of the sub-lessee appeared among the co-sharers, in the joint interest, a supplementary khatian being opened merely to show his rent. The system was introduced for the sake of economy at the instance of Major Jack who was frightened by the extent to which co-parcenary had run mad in Eastern Bengal. The recording of the rents paid to separate co-sharers in the remarks column proved inconvenient in practice, but apart from a modification in this and a few other respects the Rajshahi system has been followed in all subsequent settlements. There is no doubt it is logical, but the adoption of one khatian with many compartments identified by the Bengali letters of the alphabet for one interest has not resulted in any marked economy and sometimes proves very cumbrous in practice. The real economy which accompanied this Rajshahi innovation was the abolition of the detailed *stati* which had been prepared in all previous settlements in Bengal but had not been printed in Faridpur and Dacca. Instead of showing on the khatian of the landlord the names, areas and rents of all sub-tenants, only the numbers of their khatians were shown. Logically this change should not have accompanied the other change, because the objection to the old plan was that it required the reproduction of the same list of tenants with different shares and rents under the khatians of every co-sharer with separate collections. Apart from the advantage of being able to record all roads, *bils* and other lands in which there was joint possession once and once only on the joint khatian of all the co-sharers, the chief merit of the new system was that it reduced the *stati* entries. As this change has involved the printing of additional copies of each sub-tenant's khatians in full for issue to the co-sharers at recovery camps, it has increased the consumption of paper and the expense of sorting and distribution. As it has injuriously affected the sale of spare copies of the printed records, it is doubtful if either reform has really effected a substantial saving.

In other respects there is little to remark on in the technical aspects of the Rajshahi settlement. The cadastral survey was not difficult, but the number of plots was so large that the Settlement Officer in every season had difficulty in completing his bujharat, and the kanungos were worn out by the necessity of carrying on the work long beyond the limits of the recognised field season.

Six thousand and twenty-nine suits under section 106 were tried, and applications under section 105 were filed against 93,002 tenancies. The total increase of rent granted was Rs. 92,650, of which Rs. 69,132 was attributed to the rise of prices and Rs. 22,736 to increase in area. The result of the appeals on the whole vindicated the Settlement Officers' treatment of these

The most difficult cases were those filed in connection with the Mathura estate of Mr. George Hennessey. Rents had been generally enhanced more than 100 per cent in the 14 or 15 years before, when the cultivation of indigo was common. The landlord claimed that the increase was justified under section 29, because the lands were previously held at specially low rates on account of the obligation to grow a special crop. It was proved that these rates, whether they grew indigo or not, and

when they grew indigo the prevailing rates were again raised. In surrounding estates where no indigo was grown the rates were about the same. The matter is fully dealt with in paragraph 85 of the Report.

Cess revaluation.—Four thousand, five hundred and fifty-seven tax-free properties were valued by the Settlement Officer under Government notification No. 1504 L. R. of 11th February 1914. Ninety-three estates were omitted for various reasons. The net result was an increase of Rs. 22 lakhs in the valuation and of Rs. 3,34,372 in the cess.

Diara resumption.—Twelve rivers were dealt with altogether. The most interesting cases were those in which the proprietors had leased the lands covered by the proceedings to patnidars and, taken abatement of revenue from Government without making a corresponding reduction from the patnidar's rent. In the Madhugari case Government had given up to Messrs. Watson & Co. 4,382 bighas of land, half of a char of which they had been in possession as an alluvial formation for nearly 20 years, which the Company claimed as an accretion to their patni mahal. The Board upheld the action of the Settlement Officer in regarding the orders of relinquishment as a waiver of proprietary rights only and treating the area as liable to the assessment of land revenue.

Out of 304 cases instituted 185 ended in resumption. The area resumed was 20,418 acres, and the additional revenue is Rs. 39,843.

Resettlement of Government and temporarily-settled estates.—Many estates had to be omitted because the last settlement had not expired or they were unfit for settlement owing to deposits of sand. As a result of the proceedings in 50 estates covering 48,579 acres the revenue increased by Rs. 26,926.

Financial results.—The gross expenditure was Rs. 32,92,638, the estimate being exceeded by Rs. 1,39,848. The reason was the large number of plots and interests per square mile and the heavy institution of cases under section 105 and section 106. Case work, however, more than repaid its cost because there was an excess of 2 lakhs over the estimates in the receipts from court-fee stamps. The net expenditure worked out at Rs. 740 per square mile. The cost per 100 khatians or 1,000 plots was, however, less than in any other settlement.

Of the net cost Rs. 29,330 was debited to resumption and resettlement proceedings. The amount which the apportionment orders under section 114 were designed to bring in from the public was Rs. 20,75,820. The actual assessment was Rs. 22,64,155, of which Rs. 20,34,541 was paid voluntarily and Rs. 1,96,602 after the issue of certificate notices. The Settlement Officer notes with pride that no pressure was applied to any class of assesses, and that Rs. 635 in 15 cases was the total for payment of which recourse had to be made to the sale of the certificate debtor's property.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I have the honour to call the attention of Government to the remarks which Mr. Nelson has made about the work of his staff in the last paragraph of the report. He received valuable help from Mr. Thompson in the first two field seasons of the settlement, and also from Mr. Thompson's successors as civilian charge officers, Mr. Donovan and the late Mr. Klingenstein and the late Mr. Clough. Khan Bahadur Mas'vi Atar Rahman was a most valuable charge officer from 1912 to 1917, and Babu Ramesh Chandra Sen deserves great credit for the manner in which he supervised all the concluding stages after the departure of the Settlement Officer. Mr. Nelson was a popular and level-headed Settlement Officer, and it is a pleasure to congratulate him on the successful completion of an arduous but economically conducted settlement.

No. 597 T.—R., dated Darjeeling, the 1st June 1923.

FROM—M. C. McALPIN, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,

To—The Director of Land Records, Bengal.

I am directed by the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. XXV-1-2302, dated the 23rd February 1923 and its enclosure, submitting the final report on the survey and settlement operations in the district of Rajshahi.

2. I am to say that Government desire to convey their thanks to Mr. W. H. Nelson, I.C.S., for his report and for his able and successful conduct of the onerous work of the settlement in the district of Rajshahi.

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